

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1923—VOL. XV, NO. 226

FIVE CENTS A COPY

DOWNING STREET IS UNRUFFLED BY POINCARE REPLY

Allowance Is Made by British for French Temperament—Duel Cannot Continue

Conversations Between Stanley Baldwin and French Prime Minister Are on the Tapis

By HUGH SPENDER

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 23.—Raymond Poincaré's point by point reply to Marquess Curzon's note has made the British Foreign Office lift its brows at the sharpness of the rapier point with which the French Premier thrusts his arguments home. Diplomacy, it is felt, should keep the button on the foil. Since the controversy about the Fashoda affair, the Foreign Office has never received such a direct riposte. But whatever the British Government really thinks about M. Poincaré's reply, to all outward appearance, Downing Street remains unruffled.

The order of the day is that no great emphasis be laid on the style of M. Poincaré's rejoinder, but that allowance be made for the exuberance of his temperament. But it is felt that this sort of duel cannot go on, and if an answer is sent, it is believed that it will be calm and dignified.

But no decision as to sending a reply has yet been taken, and The Christian Science Monitor representative's information is to the effect that Stanley Baldwin, who returned to London last night, will probably decide against any written answer.

British Premier's Movements
He has made arrangements to go to Aix this week-end, and, if he still goes, it is possible that he may see M. Poincaré on his way back, after consulting with Marquess Curzon, who is still in France. It is said that the French Government has let it be known that it would be glad if Mr. Baldwin came to Paris for a conversation.

There is no talk, therefore, of breaking off negotiations, although since M. Poincaré makes no advance to meeting the British views, the situation is regarded as extremely serious.

Although faced with the refusal from M. Poincaré that he will evacuate the Ruhr until paid, or will consider any payment on account of the German debt until Germany has paid, or will hear of an impartial commission to examine into Germany's capacity to pay, British diplomacy does not yet intend to give up the effort to come to an agreement with France. It is hoped that M. Poincaré may yet be persuaded to give a more definite assurance of modifying the régime in the Ruhr, purifying the cessation of passive resistance, it being known that Germany is anxious to come to a compromise.

Amnesty of Prisoners
One of most difficult points is the German demand for the amnesty of prisoners and for permission for expelled officials and workers to return, for it cannot honorably let men like Baron von Krupp and others continue to suffer imprisonment for refusing to disobey injunctions from Berlin.

On the inter-related debt question, the deadlock would appear complete, but here again an effort will be made. It is realized that finally Great Britain may be faced with the necessity of taking a separate course, but it is considered very desirable that if a break comes, it should take place in a less strained atmosphere. No break, it is believed, is thought of for the moment, and negotiations, either by a personal interview of the premiers or through the ambassadors, may be carried on for the next fortnight. If it is then clear that there is no use in

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Substitute for Chester Plan Offered to Turks

By The Associated Press

ANGORA, Aug. 23.—The Minister of National Economy has favorably received an offer from a Turkish limited company submitting a plan for the development of the national resources which would be substituted for the so-called Chester-Chester agreement. The project will be studied by the Council of Ministers. The Turkish company, it is understood, is working with French development interests. The official Press Bureau says the new plan is much more favorable to Turkey than is the Chester convention.

COAL PROFITEERS RECEIVE WARNING FROM FUEL CHIEF

Drastic Action Promised by Mr. Wadleigh—Government Will Fix Price If Necessary

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Any attempt to profiteer in bituminous coal prices in the event of another strike in the anthracite industry will meet with prompt action by the Federal Government, working in co-operation with the state authorities and organizations of coal dealers.

In making this announcement today, Francis R. Wadleigh, Federal Fuel Distributor, said that it is not contemplated to put into effect a price scale, such as was adopted last year during the strike, until a condition arises that necessitates this action; that is, evidence of profiteering.

The National Coal Association has notified the Government that the bituminous coal industry as a whole stands ready to be governed by a fair price scale, along the lines of the one adopted under direction of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in the last fuel emergency.

Price Fixing Hinted
"I see no occasion at present to warrant the fixing of a fair price scale," said Mr. Wadleigh, but this question will be considered at our meeting in New York on Aug. 25, with governors of New England and North Atlantic States. We are planning to be prepared for every emergency that might develop in the event of a strike in the hard coal fields and if prices of substitutes become unreasonably high action to remedy the situation will undoubtedly be taken.

Any action taken by the federal authorities to keep prices from skyrocketing will have to depend upon "moral persuasion" to make them effective, it was said, as there is some question as to the legality of attempting to force a price scale. However, the federal government authorities here, including Mr. Hoover, is that the fair price scale adopted last year, which was an agreement between the Government and coal operators in the producing, nonunion fields, kept prices from skyrocketing unduly, though there were isolated cases of gouging.

M. J. Gormley, chairman of the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association, said:

The railroads will be able to transport all the coal New England and the North Atlantic states need in place of anthracite in case of a strike. There would also be an increase in movement by water. From an operating standpoint, no catastrophe or difficulty in meeting the emergency.

The coal cars that are now being used to haul hard coal would be turned over to the soft coal mines. Some 6000 cars now in use in the anthracite fields would thus be made available for bituminous coal movement, and there is no shortage of cars today in the soft coal districts.

Plenty of cars will be available for the movement of bituminous coal, the Secretary of the American Railway Association said, but it is not to be taken for granted that the transportation under priority order of

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TRADERS IN CUBA FOUND STRICTER THAN POLITICIANS

Loose Laws of Island Called More Effectual Than Severe Regulations Elsewhere

By GARDNER L. HARDING

HAVANA, Aug. 17.—A Boston business man came to Cuba just after the crash of 1921 to make arrangements with his Cuban customers, most of them totally unknown to him, who were heavily involved in debt to the interests he represented. After he had found up his affairs and was ready to go home, he made this unsolicited statement to an American official:

"Why do not Cubans get more credit for their high standard of personal business morality? The loose laws of this country are weighted in the interest of the debtor, but I can honestly say that the men who take advantage of them are actually fewer than those who succeed in evading the much stricter laws of our own country. Business honor is as high in Cuba as in the United States, and I shall be mighty glad to help my countrymen make its acquaintance."

To fill the other side of the picture I asked one of the most successful Cuban business men of Matanzas how politicians in Cuba have earned the name of being uniformly corrupt.

"Remember one thing," he said, "that Cuban politics originated in revolution. The boldest man in a gang of daring men became the leader. Corruption and violence were inbred by generations of the Spanish rule. They put a premium on the bravo, on his ignorance, his demagoguery, his contempt of the state. He rules Cuban institutions today, because constructive men never have had a chance to be heard. They cannot, dare not, oppose the determined cliques in power, especially when, as now, they are one clique which stops at nothing, from the lowest alcalde of a small town to the highest officials at Havana, in maintaining the license of embezzlement which almost universally passes for politics in the Republic of Cuba."

Nation of Promise
Between these two tendencies one sees the Cubans, not merely an innocent, childlike people of the tropics, but a capable, alert and magnanimous people, a nation largely devoid of ungenerous instincts, a race, admitted though it is with inferior elements, which gives the promise of being able to succeed at whatever it attempts, and succeed brilliantly.

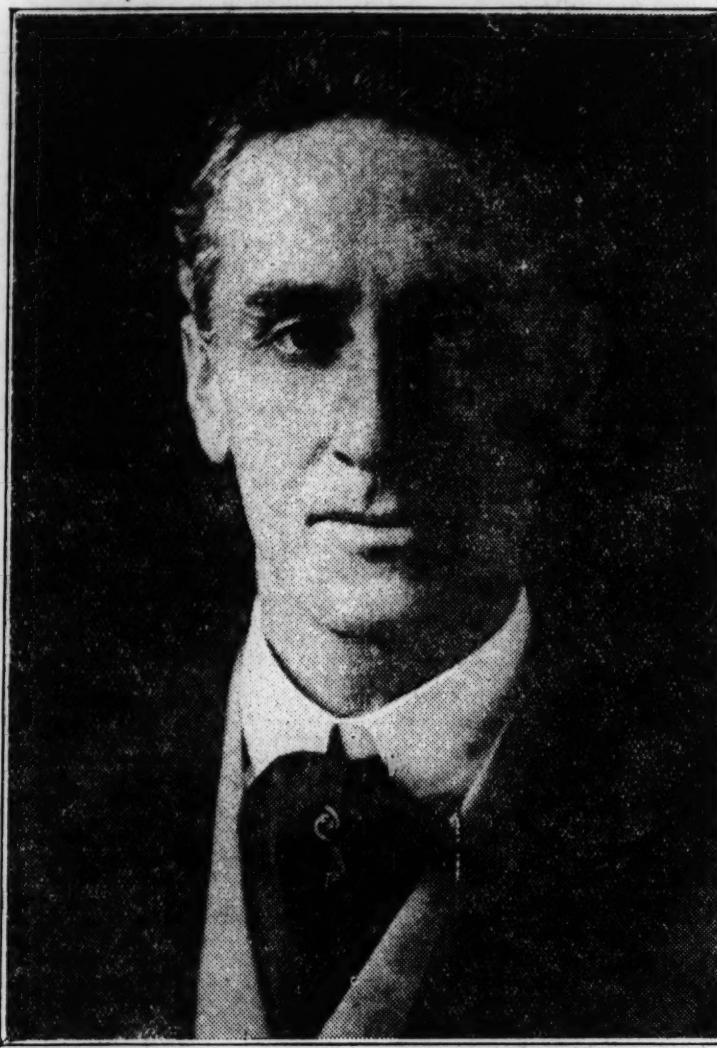
The meanness Cuban could teach his brother in Europe how not to distrust Americans every year here cry out on the streets to be avenged. There is a well-marked national intolerance, but eagerness, cheating and bargaining for the love of the game as in the Near East, have never taken hold of this people. The Americans who love and honor them are not the sentimental ones, as has often been the case in American-Japanese relations; they are typical sons of Uncle Sam from the official services, who comprise the best that could be sent here, to the American sporting man, whose happy fraternizing, if not always a wholesome influence, has been one of the friendliest associations America has ever exported south of the Rio Grande.

Such is the people, and to the correspondent it is a nine-days' wonder, reinforced by every fact in contact, the Cuba breeds such politicians. But the reluctant candor of my mission prompts the recital of the following facts on the public corruption as exhibited in the politics and the press—the two outstanding agents of the Republic's prevailing civic immorality.

Immunity of Officials
Congress as at present constituted may fairly be described as beyond hope. Since the independence of the Republic, it has not passed 20

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Governor Emphasizes Duty of Indians



Lord Lytton

BENGAL HAS YET TO APPRECIATE FULL MEANING OF GOVERNMENT

So Says Lord Lytton in Reviewing Its Progress—Sense of Responsibility Growing

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.—Lord Lytton, Governor of Bengal, in proroguing the local council at the termination of the last session prior to the election of a new council, dealt in the frankest way with its work, the general situation and the progress of Bengal toward self-government. He declared that the council had shown in two and a half years more activity than its predecessors in three and a half.

Continuing he said: "You have asked more questions, moved more resolutions, passed more bills. Twenty-four acts, with 788 clauses were passed, 1867 amendments discussed, 2113 motions, resolutions and grants. Three hundred subjects were debated in resolutions, 3469 questions were asked and the Calcutta Municipal Act, one of the most voluminous pieces of legislation in the world, was passed. This, although evidence of industry and business capacity is no test of real progress. I am inclined to think the real meaning of responsible government is not yet fully appreciated either by the electorate or by the council members chosen to represent the constituencies."

Difference of Attitude
On the part of councillors there is no marked difference of attitude toward that portion of the executive, namely, the ministers who are responsible to the other portion of the executive, namely, the executive councillors, although both alike are labeled bureaucrats.

In the early days most unofficial members seem to have considered it their duty to vote against every government proposal, regardless of the consequences. The Governor alluded to the proposal of Myseningsh district as an instance of the results of the reckless opposition of the council. The abandonment of the scheme in consequence of the vote of the council necessitated a breach of contract and the contractors are suing the Government in the courts for 450,000 rupees, an "expenditure" which, if the case is decided against the Government, is nearly equivalent to the whole of the grant which was refused and for which nothing can now be shown, while the credit of the Government is damaged and contractors are reluctant to make contracts extending over a long period with the Government.

Organizing Political Opinion
Still, during later years a sense of responsibility has undoubtedly been growing, the Governor declared. The effective use of the reformed Constitution necessitated the organization of political opinion first in the constituencies and second in the council.

This organization is at present immature, although each elected member is a potential minister, a fact which is little recognized.

Lord Lytton said the extremists were threatening to reject members on the ground that they were insufficiently obstructive. He urged the vital importance of members impressing the electorate with the fact that the Legislature, which has the power of dismissing an executive of which it disapproves, is under a corresponding obligation to support an executive selected from itself.

Alluding to crime, the Governor said the recent murder of a postmaster had disclosed the workings of organized revolutionary societies, of which Bengal had had unhappy experiences in the past. The revival of the menace had created a situation in which the Government would require support in an exceptional degree.

'UNITED STATES OF THE WORLD' BINDING ALL LANDS UNDER LAW INSURING HOME RULE, IS URGED

Mr. Ken at Politics Institute Avers Nations Cannot Remain Half Chaos-Half Peace—Envisages America Leading Advance for Unity on World-Wide Stage

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 23 (Staff Correspondence).—A United States of the World, binding by the spirit of co-operation all nations and peoples into a humanity-embracing federation, was advanced today by Philip H. Kerr of London as the only solution for international difficulties in his concluding conference on world problems at the Institute of Politics. The picture he presented gathered its materials from the disarranged facts of the present world situation, and emphasizing this disarrangement as evidence of the failure of present methods, worked a new pattern, the scheme for which, Mr. Kerr maintains, will lead nations to live in peace. He declared:

GOVERNORS DELAY RAILROAD REPORT; FUEL NEEDS CITED

Gasoline Also Before Session of Executives—No Definite Action Is Taken

Governors of the six New England states met in the Massachusetts State House this morning to consider the plan for the rehabilitation of the railroads of New England as presented at Poland Springs, Me., about one month ago, as well as the New York coal conference of the New England and middle Atlantic states, which President Coolidge has called in New York for next Tuesday.

William S. Flynn, Governor of Rhode Island, also called to the attention of his fellow executives the situation in the gasoline business in New England, but action on this matter was deferred as the governors hastened from the State House to luncheon in the Copley Plaza Hotel before the railroad report to inspect the New England citizens' training camp.

The governors, in a statement issued after the conference, did not act on the statement of the joint coal investigation committee of the Massachusetts Legislature presented to them in which it was advised that the New England states boycott anthracite coal until the operators and the miners compose their differences and that the states readopt the emergency coal distribution act of 1917.

No Action Taken
No action was taken to indicate that the governors are ready yet to declare if the New England states will adapt the railroad consolidation plan submitted by the New England Railroad Committee, of which James J. Storrow of Boston was the joint chairman.

A statement presented by the governors follows, in part: "We believe there is urgent necessity for the rehabilitation of the two major New England railroads. We are grateful that the proposals for the rehabilitation of these two railroad properties, as suggested in the report of the Joint New England Railroad Committee, are meeting with such careful consideration and general discussion throughout New England."

We believe that the business men and the people throughout New England are eager to have their transportation system put on a higher standard of efficiency and that the holders of the securities desire to see the credit of the plan of the New England Railroad Committee was the first, and it still remains the only plan that has been put forward for the prompt reorganization and restoration of our two largest New England systems to full vigor and ability.

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TRADERS IN CUBA FOUND STRICTER THAN POLITICIANS

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acts of constructive legislation—not one during the present Administration—and I can well believe it. Not 5 per cent of its present membership are free from the popular conviction of their venality. They are immune while in office from public prosecution for any crime, and this immunity has been declared by the Supreme Court to continue in force, for acts committed when in office, after the expiration of their terms. In any other country, dozens of them would not doubt be tried and convicted of manslaughter and lesser misdemeanors, but periodic amnesties, like the one now pending, relieve them even of the inconvenience of recorded indictment. Their hangers-on receive wholesale pardons before elections. Under the present régime, 58 convicted murderers have been pardoned in 26 months and 224 homicides from 1909 to 1921, mainly, it seems, for political reasons. The governor of Havana, convicted of killing the chief of police, was pardoned by a personal amnesty. What wonder is it, then, that the evil by which every act of legislation is surrounded is fostered by its promoters, if there is a stake involved, is generally believed throughout Cuba?

Old Spanish Law

It might be added in this connection that the Tarafa Bill is unique in legislation in being named for a man not a member of either house. He is alleged to have had a more important function, though I would not for a moment single anybody out for blame, either native Cuban or resident American. We are dealing with mass corruption, and scarcely an individual has yet proved strong enough to make headway against it. Add to this the fact that the old Spanish law is still invoked, by which a person bringing suit against a public official for misdemeanor in office must allege and prove injury therefrom, or else he has no legal existence in court, and the all but perfect entrenchment of public graft is revealed.

Likewise there can be found hardly the shadow of a free press on this island. On the radio, as at Havana, stand the empty offices and rusting presses of La Nación, which are averred to have been closed, as two like those of other papers in the present administration, for opposing the Government. The American cannot believe that such enterprising papers as are to be found in Havana, and its rotogravure sections and lively sport pages are openly venal, but every Cuban knows and admits it. There is corruption within corruption. Reporters work for \$15 a week in many cases, for nothing in some, and pick up the rest in tips. Blackmailing is prevalent. During the past week, five distinct cases have been related to me of banks from which blackmail was exacted. The bigger papers are fighting the system; but as an instance, I know of an American daily company which is declared to have been thus held up—by a sanitary publication. Honest men and brilliant journalists write for the newspapers, but they still face the unpleasant situation of decent men trying to enter politics. An expert eye, knowing where to look, may get the truth in the Cuban press, but it will hardly be found in any one paper. This is the more pitiable, since everybody here reads the papers, and they could be, especially in their infamable satire, a distinct Cuban gift—an immense instrument for good.

Compromise Between Cuban Sugar and Railroad Interests Said to Be Nearly Reached

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Cuban railway interests, headed by Col. José M. Tarafa, sponsor of the so-called Tarafa bill for the consolidation of the railways of Cuba, today were understood to be in a fair way to reach a compromise with American and Cuban sugar interests whereby the objectionable features of the Tarafa bill would be withdrawn and the pressure upon the Cuban Government from the American State Department thus removed.

Conferences between the opposing interests which were conducted yesterday in New York had for their object the modification of the Tarafa bill to such an extent that no confiscation of property would be involved and that the so-called private ports, which had been threatened with closure under the original terms of the bill, should be allowed to remain open.

With these guarantees it is understood that the sugar interests would be willing to sign to Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, that they no longer oppose the consolidation measure and the warring interests would thus reach an amicable settlement.

Colonel Tarafa, who saw Mr. Hughes on Tuesday afternoon, is in New York, where it is understood he was in conference with representatives of the opposing interests. At the statement department it was admitted that Colonel Tarafa had discussed the proposed measure at some length, but officials declined to comment in detail on the results of the conference.

While there apparently was little

doubt as to the objectionable features of the Tarafa bill, it was admitted by its foes that the measure had certain strong points. The consolidation of the roads, it was argued, would not only insure more efficient service, improved rolling stock, and a reduction of overhead expenses, but would also correct certain defects of administration, resulting, inasmuch as port officials in the various private ports, while ostensibly employees of the Cuban Government, were in reality paid by the sugar companies and were consequently much more susceptible to outside influence. As a matter of fact, numerous cases of the smuggling of aliens into the United States have been traced to the maladministration of these private ports, it is said.

American Capital

In a statement made public last night in behalf of Colonel Tarafa, which was not, however, presented to the State Department, emphasis is laid upon the point that the dispute is "essentially a difference, not between the American and Cuban governments, but, rather, a controversy between certain American interests." Fully 85 per cent of the stock of the sugar interests involved in opposition to the Tarafa bill is held in the United States, it is declared, and almost an equal amount of the capital interested in the railway venture also is in American hands. The Tarafa report further says:

There is never been any proposal made to close any ports. It must be understood first that what are so-called ports in this legislation, which are owned by these American sugar companies, are simply private ports which have built out in the water adjacent to their sugar lands, to which piers they have built private railways of a short mileage. They have then induced the Cuban Government to furnish them with a customs official, whose salary and keep they pay, and then have proceeded to export and import or to engage in international trade.

These sugar companies own all the land surrounding the sub-ports, and of course no sort of community or town or village can grow up there.

These sub-ports are private ports and have been permitted from time to time, sometimes by decree and sometimes without decree, but unquestionably contrary to law, since 1890. They have developed to such an extent that they constitute a real menace to the future of the island, if extended. It is not difficult for anyone to see that if the 180 sugar centrals in Cuba shall each be allowed a private sub-port, the result will be a complete monopoly of the sugar industry in Cuba except the American sugar industry.

Confiscation Complaint

The railroads will be led to death and thrown in the scrap heap, and what is more important, Cuba will have no public wealth, and if every time she should attempt to impose a small tax upon the sugar industry, which will now have no bonds, which she holds, the sugar industry runs to the American Government and cries out "confiscation."

To induce the American Government to prevent the Cuban Government from levying any tax, then, Cuba will be leaving any means for the payment of her public bonds, which are held by American citizens, and the sources of her taxation will be dried up.

The feature of the bill which is being criticized, and the law of the future which is really being considered by the State Department, to wit, the so-called confiscatory feature, is the tax upon the 47 existing private or sub-ports of the character already described, which roughly speaking would yield about \$900,000 annually to the Government of Cuba on an exportation of something like 8,000,000 bags of sugar.

STRIKE METHOD HELD OBSOLETE

FOSTER CENTER, R. I., Aug. 23

(Special)—Richard W. Jennings, formerly state treasurer, in an Old Home Day address here yesterday declared strikes to be obsolete, and asserted that while there are more laws than ever to be obeyed, this is not the "lawless age" that common talk describes it. Mr. Jennings questioned if any age has been free of struggle and discontent, and denounced both war and strikes, "another form of war," as brutal and unjustified. He added:

"The strike, this age of publicity is as antiquated as a letter from a pirate as antiquated as a letter from a pirate. I believe that at heart the general public is as law-abiding as at any time in our history. At the same time it is a pretty dangerous matter for one person to show disrespect for a law with which he does not agree, because another person will then claim the right to violate some other law with which the other party may deem most desirable."

ROAD CONTRACTS AWARDED

Contracts for construction of sections of state highway were awarded yesterday by the State Department of Public Works as follows: Whately, 8250 feet of bituminous macadam, Lane Construction Company, Meriden, Conn., \$33,570; Gay Head, 16,457 feet of bituminous macadam, Michael F. Roach, East Bridgewater, \$84,087.25; Grafton, 220 feet of bituminous macadam, Charles A. Haggerty, Webster, \$17,731; Hingham, 9165 feet of bituminous macadam, Bradford Weston, Allerton, \$87,238.50; Bourne, 1000 feet of concrete bridge and approaches, 2755 feet, Coney Construction Company, New Bedford, \$69,940.30.

DOWNING STREET IS UNRUFFLED BY POINCARÉ REPLY

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further negotiations. It is possible that before the Cabinet decides on its action, Parliament may be summoned.

Separate Reply to Germany

The plan of action would then be a separate reply to Germany, accepting the suggestion of a commission of experts to examine Germany's capacity to pay, in which America will be asked to join.

It is said that the commission could report in a month and Great Britain could then announce what it considered a reasonable sum, and ask France if it would reconsider its position and consent to evacuate the Ruhr district in return for other guarantees of payment and the hope of a definite sum. Such a plan would only be adopted with great reluctance, for it is realized that France holds a strong hand in the Ruhr, but Mr. Baldwin would not for that reason refuse to make a decisive effort to bring France to reason. It is not possible to see the result of such action but the British Premier, at any rate, is determined to do what he considers right, even if the diehards should strongly oppose him.

British Comment Restrained

British comment on the French reparations note continues restrained. The friendliness of M. Poincaré's tone and the fact that he makes no real move toward lessening the points of difference with England are the main features selected for comment in the press here today. There is a consensus of opinion, nevertheless, that Poincaré's outspokenness has cleared the political atmosphere, and shown both countries how disastrous to their common interests would be any break in the Entente.

The Daily Express, which declares "that the only alternative to a quarrel with France is for the British Government to register its claims and retire from Europe," and the Westminster Gazette, which asks, "Is a break coming?" are almost alone among the London press this morning in failing to see a hopeful situation. The Conservative Morning Post heads its comment with the cheerful slogan, "And now to business," and that independent and well-informed, if dictatorial and sometimes erratic, journal, the Daily Mail, expresses the deeply felt British sentiment when it describes the present moment as the "golden opportunity for the two peoples to 'get together'."

As a means to this end attention here tends to focus upon the conference which the British Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, is known to desire with M. Poincaré. This should be early arranged, as it is practically invited in the French note, and Mr. Baldwin goes next week for a holiday to France, where Marquess Curzon is already on an informal visit.

M. Poincaré's Reply to Britain Regarded in Certain Quarters as Being Peculiarly Aggressive

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable
PARIS, Aug. 22.—There is nothing else written of or spoken of in Paris than the ponderous French note, and divergences of views about its proper interpretation have never been so marked. In one quarter it is summed up as a declaration that France will not evacuate the Ruhr, will not concede anything to Germany, and will not pay England; that there is no proposition, that nothing new is said, but only the well-worn declarations repeated, in a particularly aggressive and sometimes in almost an impertinent tone.

But this view is surely mistaken and does not correspond with what the highest officials sincerely believe to be the purpose of the note. The chief purpose is to give the elements of agreement in precisizing the payments France demands.

They are 26,000,000,000, the figure often mentioned but never put so roundly as the total French demand in the official document. It is a considerable reduction on what France considers it has the right to expect.

What France Demands

What is meant is that as the British demand, 14,000,000,000; Belgium, 5,000,000,000, and other countries certain sums, it is possible to bring the German debt within the limits of the A and B bonds. Fifty milliards gold marks is all that is required. But France will not admit that England should collect its war debts from France in default of Germany, and will not have the two kinds of debts confused. Nor will France pay England, and presumably the remarks on this point apply equally to America, until it has recovered from Germany

the means to do so, and France will ask from Germany over and above the 26,000,000,000, only such a sum as America and England insist France shall pay. It would seem to be impossible to express the matter more clearly, and it is useless to give hard names to the French decision, such as repudiation of debts. France puts its own payments in a second place after the German payments.

Inquiry Flatly Refused

France makes its own demands depend on the allied demands. Since what is wanted is clear, it is useless to have an inquiry into Germany's capacity to pay. This is flatly refused. Since England has always contemplated the Ruhr occupation, Raymond Poincaré flatly refuses to submit the legality of the action to a tribunal. The essential difference between France and England at the present moment is whether constraint is to be used on Germany.

England's chief preoccupation is that of obtaining the wherewithal to pay America, and it is not probable that it will be pleased with the idea of making the continental debt to England depend on German payment. It must be confessed that in the annex M. Poincaré is exceedingly bitter at times and treats Marquess Curzon's statements with irony.

Dr. Gustav Stresemann to Reply French Premier's Recent Speech

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Aug. 23 (Staff Correspondence).—Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the Chancellor, received the party leaders yesterday evening and informed them of measures the Government had adopted for the creation of a fund of foreign exchange. Discussing the inner political situation in Germany, Dr. Stresemann said: "The Government realizes that if it fails to constitute a cabinet, it will fall into chaos. Therefore, we will not hesitate to adopt drastic measures to save Germany."

Today Dr. Stresemann is to speak before the executive committee of the Reichstag on the foreign political situation. It is believed that he will make use of this opportunity to reply to M. Poincaré's speech at Charleville, and comment upon the French reply to London. This reply meets with the German liberal press with approval. "The French reply to London may prove to be the first step toward a Franco-British or Franco-German understanding, which in turn may lead to liquidation of the war in the Ruhr," the "Vorwärts," the Social Democratic organ, writes. "Germany must do its share to accelerate this development, because only by arriving at such an understanding in the Ruhr crisis can it be terminated."

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, the organ of Hugo Stinnes, also speaks in friendly terms of the new French note and says that an exchange of views between M. Poincaré and Stanley Baldwin would be more helpful to the European as well as to the German cause than a split between the two nations. Referring to M. Poincaré's repeated assertion that he is not pursuing a policy of annexation, the Liberal Vossische Zeitung writes that Germany should take him at his word and act accordingly.

Belgian Reply Deals With Priority of Payment

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Aug. 23.—The Council of Ministers discussed yesterday afternoon the reply to be made to the British note. The answer will deal with the Belgian demand for the priority of the devastated regions in the allocation of reparations payments and will maintain the legality of the Ruhr occupation. The note will also point out that the British ministers have never before raised the question of legality, but only the question of the occupation being unproductive of results.

The reply will specify practical suggestions made previously for the control of German finances and the exploitation of certain German Government monopolies.

The Government will again insist on the necessity of strict collaboration between the Allies to hasten a solution of the reparations problem. Negotiations for a loan in France of 500,000,000 francs have now been concluded. The loan is repayable in 20 years by annual installments beginning five years after issue. Interest is to be at 6½ per cent and the bonds will be issued at 96 francs.

French Seize More Mines

ESSEN, Aug. 23 (AP).—The French have occupied two additional mines in the Essen district. They are the Langenbrunn, Gottfried-Willhelm Ludwig and the Neue Essen mines.

GOVERNORS DELAY RAILROAD REPORT; FUEL NEEDS CITED

(Continued from Page 1)

ity to serve satisfactorily our New England people and industries.

Important Hearing

We call the attention of the New England public, especially the business and trade organizations, including the agricultural interests as well, to the importance of the hearing to be held by the Interstate Commerce Commission at the Federal Building, Boston, on Sept. 24, at 10 a. m. This hearing is held for the purpose of studying the views of the people of New England on the question of whether they prefer in the case of the consolidation of the railroads of the country into a limited number of systems that the New England lines should be consolidated into a New England system or whether they should be consolidated with the trunk lines.

The governors have requested the Joint New England Railroad Committee to represent them at the hearing but in addition they wish to point out the urgent necessity of business organizations, chambers of commerce and other trade organizations and all interested citizens studying the questions involved and appearing before the commission and expressing their views in order that there may be no doubt in the minds of the commission as to the sentiment of New England.

As our commercial organizations and citizens generally are still engaged in studying the report and giving it the time and thought which its importance warrants, action on our part at this time would be premature. We shall have a further conference on the subject after the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing, with a view to further considering what action we may recommend to our state legislatures for aiding in the rehabilitation of our railroads in the interest of giving the people of New England the best railroad service that can be obtained.

The statement was signed by Chauncy H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts; Percival P. Baxter, Governor of Maine; Fred H. Brown, Governor of New Hampshire; William S. Flynn, Governor of Rhode Island; Charles A. Templeton, Governor of Connecticut; Redfield Proctor, Governor of Vermont.

Discuss Coal Crisis

The governors also sent considerable time in discussing the coal situation and the possible effect upon New England in the event of a cessation of operations in the anthracite mines. All of the governors expressed their intention of attending the conference to be held in New York on Tuesday next, or to be represented. They expressed their confidence in President Coolidge, as he understood the needs of the New England people. While various methods of meeting the situation were discussed, it was felt that action must be taken by the states individually, and no New England program was advisable.

A memorandum prepared by the joint special coal investigating committee, appointed by the state legislatures for presentation to the conference, including the following recommendations:

1. That the emergency powers of the Commonwealth Defense Act of 1917 be invoked.
2. That an emergency fuel administrator be appointed.
3. That the public be urged to make use of bituminous and other fuels and that they be further urged to boycott anthracite.

Other parts of the report read as follows:

When anthracite was first introduced, many complaints were made that it would not burn. The people learned how to use it. They can learn how to use bituminous, and should be assisted in every way to do so. Today, there is a plentiful supply of bituminous, the price is low, and the best quality is obtainable. The annual Massachusetts consumption of domestic anthracite is over 5,000,000 tons. At \$15 a ton, 5,000,000 tons cost \$75,000,000. Suppose all these people substitute bituminous at \$10 a ton; the saving would be \$25,000,000. Furthermore, a substantial additional saving may be made by reason of the fact that the low volatile bituminous commonly used in this section has about 20 per cent more heat value than most of the anthracite we are now receiving. A not these huge savings worth considering? As a matter of fact, the consumption and average price of domestic anthracite are somewhat greater. We are using round figures, merely by way of example.

By the substitution of bituminous for anthracite, the people of New England

When in Need
Flowers
Buy of
The Florist:
PARK ST.
BOSTON 9

would save not less than \$50,000,000 a year.

Government Fix Price

In the event of a strike on Sept. 1, arrangements have been made by the National Coal Association (composed of bituminous operators) to set in motion an organization to provide bituminous coal suitable for domestic use in any quantity which may be required throughout New England and the other states whose supply of anthracite is affected by the strike. Through this organization orders for bituminous coal may be cleared, and prompt deliveries of high quality coal have been assured. The association has expressed a willingness to have the price charged at the mines for this coal fixed by the government.

We believe that this movement has much promise, and that by giving it their co-operation the people of New England will save large sums of money and will help free themselves from dependence on a fuel for which they have repeatedly been charged extortionate prices, and the supply of which has often failed in the past and cannot be assured for the future.

The miners are organized. The operators are organized. Let the people of New England organize, and through organization exercise their power of collective bargaining, let them serve notice on the anthracite producers, both miners and operators, that if they wish to retain their New England market they must reform their practices and furnish a regular supply at a reasonable price, and that if they fail in this a boycott will follow.

A boycott, even if of only comparatively small proportions, would have a tremendous effect in relieving the anthracite shortage—which for the reasons stated, strikes or no strikes, is bound to continue unless other fuels are utilized, action on our part of competition which will keep the price of anthracite within reasonable bounds and place a penalty on interruptions in supply.

Th report also contains a full list of substitute fuels obtainable in New England, describes their usage, results and quotes present prices.

PAPER MILLS RESUME WORK DESPITE STRIKE

HOLYOKE, Mass., Aug. 23.—Two divisions of the American Writing Paper Company, Mt. Tom and Nonotuck, and the Parsons Paper Company resumed operations today in the face of the strike of stationary firemen, backed by the engineers' union and Eagle Lodge of Paper Makers, which last night voted to give moral support to the striking firemen.

"We are making paper and there is no reason why we cannot continue to do so," was the statement of S. J. Willson, president of the American Writing Paper Company. Officials of the labor organizations expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the test of strength. It was said that many paper makers, called back to work by the manufacturers, were on hand to resume operations today.

LAWRENCE IS SECOND IN HOUSE BUILDING

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 23 (Special).—This city stood second in the State in the building of new tenement houses during the month of June, running close to Boston, which holds first place. New houses that were built will house 160 families, and hundreds of buildings in and near this city are in the last stages of construction.

The local building has been going on for some time and although the textile corporations of this city have taken a hand in the matter of properly housing their employees, a movement has been begun to have the mills erect many more homes for workers.

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ANGORA ASSEMBLY BITTER AT FRANCE

Affair With Brigands Discloses
Plot in Syria—Reason for
Reouf Bey's Retirement

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, Aug. 23.—The Turkish press states that General Weygand lately issued an order saying that the French fought the Turks in the Hales (Aleppo) district, killing 36 bandits, and taking 10 prisoners. Turkish propaganda is most active here and certain documents were found indicating that preparations were being made to operate against the French in Syria. Further investigations revealed the fact that arms were being stored up. Later news, however, intimated that General Weygand had been replaced by General Nolens in the capacity of civil commander.

In the Angora Assembly France is bitterly criticized for its Syrian policy. The civilian deputies declared that Syrian Islamism had great confidence in the Angora mission, and hoped for deliverance from the French.

The Turkish opposition is pessimistic regarding Turkey's future, pointing to the defectiveness of the state laws, as well as their administration. According to the Constitution the Assembly represents the absolute voice of the people, but the Government takes on itself both legislative and executive powers, without being held responsible. The ministers further are not responsible, being mandatory of the Assembly and acting according to its dictation.

The Tanin demands that the Assembly, as the executive power, be responsible. Since the ministers are elected by and from the Assembly, the deputies can play an ignominious rôle by petty self-seeking. To forestall this, it is contemplated to constitute a supreme court of 18 members, empowered to supervise and control the Assembly's activities.

The Turkish press comments on the former Premier, Reouf Bey's withdrawal. Tevid says that Turkey misses him badly, as during his ministry he manifested ability and patriotism and his resignation is ascribed to social issues.

PRESIDENT IN STUDENT LEAGUE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—President Coolidge has accepted honorary membership in the Pan-American Student League, an organization of students of the American republics designed to foster good will among the nations of the western hemisphere by promoting understanding among the younger generation. It is announced at international headquarters at the league here.



Teachers Approve the Mathushek

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Sizes 39 to 56 Bust, but not in every style.

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CHILDREN JOIN FARMING CLUBS AND EARN WHILE THEY LEARN

Estimated 600,000 Boys and Girls Are Profitably and Interestedly Employed in Rural Organizations

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—"I did not know how to darn properly and am ashamed to say, very seldom did it. Now I love to darn because I know how to do it properly."

"I wouldn't take anything for what I have learned about feeding and caring for animals. I study live-stock books all the time."

Now what in the world will make a girl love darning, and make a youngster thirst after live-stock knowledge?

Clubs! Boys' and girls' clubs. Clubs formed out on the farms with "Uncle Sam" and the state helping. Clubs that are winning the boy for the farm and helping the girl to brighten up and better the farm home. Clubs that are bringing the country youth out and adding many a one to get to college.

Idea Spreads to Europe
Six hundred thousand boys and girls, it is estimated, are enrolled in a multitude of clubs—pig clubs, canning clubs, "own your own room" clubs, and a dozen others. The idea has leaped the oceans and is working in foreign lands. Here the movement is gathering strength for new expansion. So propitious have been its results that one of America's foremost agricultural spokesmen writes thus for The Christian Science Monitor:

Success Brings Happiness
It is when we achieve success that we are most happy. It is impossible for anyone to like a business in which he cannot be successful, and when boys or girls succeed through their own effort in doing something worth while, and in a better way than others are doing it, they recognize their own success and achievement, which after all is the great essential of leadership. The one thing needed above all others among farmers is sane leadership that builds for success. Therefore, the American Farm Bureau Federation is cordially with every effort to build up boys' and girls' club work.

When O. E. Bradford wrote this, he no doubt was thinking of the boys now growing up on the farm who years hence will succeed to the post he now holds as president of the American Farm Bureau Federation. He realized that both the federal and the state governments were working together to see that that chair was well filled.

State and Nation Co-operate
These clubs, as city folk may not know, are promoted by the states and the Nation, working hand in hand. They are a branch of agricultural extension work carried on under the Smith-Lever Act of 1910, which made such a success of federal aid that its rapid extension to other fields has set up unexpected dangers. This law enabled the state agricultural college to reach out to the farthest farm in the state; it established county agents to help the men with better farming, home economics advisers to assist the women in home-making, and gave to the young folks a share through club leaders, who could organize and give backbone to juvenile association and competition.

Suppose you are an 11-year-old lad on a farm, and the county agent asks you to enroll in a pig club. He gets half a dozen other young fellows in the neighborhood interested. Now as to that mighty important man in the pig club, how much labor you put in on him, and you take good care of him. If he is a good eater, he surely is a good grower.

Careful Bookkeeping
Then you keep books on what Mr. Pig eats—and he certainly can eat—and how much labor you put in on him, and you take good care of him. If he is a good eater, he surely is a good grower.

In no time he is a "whooper." Then you may want to take him to the county fair to "stack him up" with what the other boys have raised. Somebody's going to get the pig ribbon; it may be your black pig that wins it, and after the club contests are over the boys may enter the open classes, and now and then they win over Dad and the breeders. Then there are state contests, and judging teams taking trips, and demonstration teams—and when the time comes to part with piglets, his black back turns into a lot of greenbacks: all your own.

Besides pig clubs, the boys can form sow and little clubs, dairy, calf, baby beef, sheep, goat, poultry, cow and rabbit clubs. Canning is popular with the girls, who also have sewing and garment making, millinery, tomato, poultry and other clubs. They say the girls take to these clubs as much as do the boys.

City boys have nothing like it. It may be easier to get up a ball game

in a vacant city lot, and each town has its clubs of one kind and another. But where is the club for city boys that binds its members from coast to coast in a common tie? What city club starts to train the boy in short trousers for his profession and can make him an expert in one line of it before he has put on long trousers?

Competition has been tossed into the farm by these clubs. They set up what might almost be called "agricultural athletics." The boy who takes hold in a club contracts for independence and self-reliance.

The records of the clubs are full of "self-made boys" and, by no means to be omitted, "self-made girls." It is quite a common tale, for instance, that of Theodore Anderson, away down at East Las Vegas, N. M. Theodore, who is 15, says:

I will tell you what first interested me to join the pig club. One day I was reading a piece in a paper about a club boy who had raised such fine pigs and how he won his way through college and to county and state fairs free of cost. So I said to myself, "Why can't I join the pig club and win some of these fine prizes?"

Bank Lends to Pig Raiser
Now I will tell you how I got my pig and raised it. The banker at the East Las Vegas Savings Bank would lend money at a low rate of interest for six months or a year to any one who wanted to be a pig raiser and join the club. So I borrowed the money from the bank and bought my pig. Our neighbor, Mr. Hicks, brought the pig home for me in a trailer behind his "jitney."

I had to let her run with my father's pigs because he said, "If you keep a pig penned up she will eat more and soon learn to eat chickens." He was right. Then my troubles began, because in our club work we are required to keep a daily record of what our pigs eat. I told our county club leader the situation I was in. He said, "The best thing I know is to find what all the pigs eat, then divide it by the number of pigs in the herd." That gave me the number of pounds of grain that she ate a day.

So Theodore began to raise pigs. Next year he was able to furnish enthusiasm for a pig club at Albuquerque. "I sold five pigs there at \$15 each," he reports, "then I went to town and paid back the loan."

Play as well as work goes with these clubs. The social time is these telling young farmers and home makers have, Theodore thus hints:

We always plan to hold our meeting at the same time and place as the girls' club, and have our programs together before we proceed to club work.

Interesting Programs
We play games such as "Who Are Your Neighbors?" and sing songs as "The Club of the 4-H Sign" and "We're to See the Fair." The meeting is called by the president or vice-president, were the president to be absent or late, which very seldom happens because the work was so interesting. We had roll call followed by the reading of the minutes of the last meeting by the secretary. The business meeting is followed by the best and last part of the program—"The refreshments." We all go home happy and anxious for the next meeting to take place.

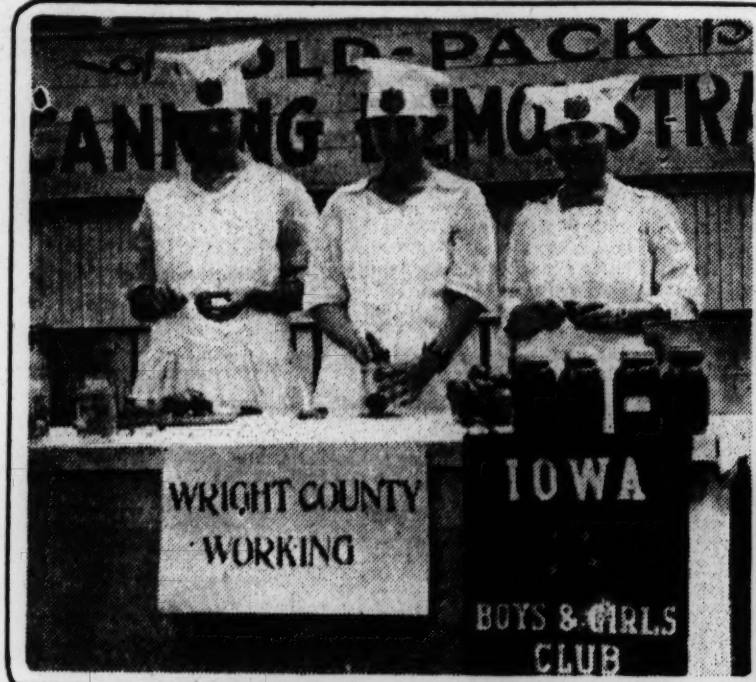
Going east, "listen in" to the story of Fred Peaslee, a sophomore at New Hampshire State College:

I joined the boys' and girls' club in 1917. . . . In my four years of club work I have had very good success. In my first year I raised 52 bushels of potatoes, with an average yield of 388 bushels per acre; won first prize at the county fair for the best 20 potatoes, and received a silver medal for my year's work. . . . In my third year I sent two exhibits to the Eastern States Exposition. One was a peck of potatoes, for which I received first prize. The other exhibit was 10 potatoes, for which I received second prize. . . . In my fourth year I raised 608 bushels, out of which I expect about 475 bushels of certified seed for spring delivery. I will use the profit from these potatoes to pay my expenses at New Hampshire State College. I intend to raise certified seed in years to come and hope that I can make enough each year to pay my way through college.

Clubs Lead to College
Parenthetically, C. B. Wadleigh, state club leader in New Hampshire, notes, "There are a number at New Hampshire College today who say they would never have been there if it had not been for their contact with the college through boys' and girls' club work. As a continued testimonial of the leadership training obtained through this junior club work, we find that the former club members at college are leaders in college activities."

Here is another side light revealed by Stanley Burleigh of Laconia, N. H.: The most helpful thing I experienced during the six years I was in club work was the disappointments and failures, for when a crop failed or a pig

Boys and Girls Show Dad and Mother How to Do Things on the Farm



A TEAM OF IOWA GIRLS AT WORK



GRAND CHAMPION IN BABY BEEF CLUB CONTEST AT 300 CITY IOWA

disappointed me in its growth, it made me want to fight harder the next time I have a chance.

Stanley spoke from experience. Enlisting at 11 in a potato club, he planted one-sixteenth of an acre and planned on a big crop. "But this happened to be a poor potato year and so wet that a third of my piece washed out and at digging time I had seven bushels of potatoes and the most of them rotted. Now as I look back and remember this year I know how to sympathize with other beginners. I shall have to admit that this year nearly took my courage, in fact so much so that I did not try in 1918." Later on, both prizes and profits came his way.

Progressive Housekeeping
Home affairs do not lend themselves so readily to figures as baby beves and pigs and vegetables. If the stories that thousands on thousands of farmers' daughters might tell were written, they would not measure progress in such definite steps, but more intimately and deeply. The influence of these alert country girls learning better ways of keeping house has often not only brightened the territory under their own roofs but radiated through the entire county.

"Now don't think my club work was all sunshine, because I had my troubles just the same as anybody else," observed Helen M. Regehr in East Las Vegas, where Theodore so admires the grand finale of refreshments. "My own trouble was in getting to meetings. I could not always have the car. Sometimes I rode horseback, and sometimes I went with some of the other club members."

She adds: Another great hindrance was my time for sewing. I am the only child at home and you all know how much there is to do on a farm, but I soon remedied that. I took my sewing and went and sat out in the field and

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CHARLES BICKFORD AND HIS PRIZE WINNING CROP

ticked look of these young girls as they set out from Chicago to show the French how to can fruits, meats and vegetables.

First and Last Champions

They are the first and last national champions girls' canning champions. The national canning contest, held during the 1922 International Live-stock Show at Chicago, will be dispensed with this year. A week of competition will end their best teams next December, as they did last, but the competition will be dropped.

Under the guidance of the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work, G. L. Noble, Secretary, plans are going ahead for the second national exhibition of clubs here at that time. There will be junior feeding covering baby beves, hogs and sheep, boys' and girls' live stock judging and boys' and girls' demonstration work in all projects.

Last year 500 boys and girls made the journey to Chicago and the committee this year hopes for more than a thousand. It is now actively promoting the donation of trips as prizes for excellent work.

A volunteer organization, this committee, which is headed by E. T. Meredith of Des Moines, Ia., former Secretary of Agriculture, has no official standing in the governmental machinery, but in effect it supplies a national headquarters. It describes itself as "a committee organized to co-ordinate the efforts

of business organizations, individuals and nonsectarian organizations interested in and supporting boys' and girls' club work as carried on by the state agricultural colleges, the United States Department of Agriculture co-operating."

Club work has wide support in the American agricultural world. Alfred Vivian, dean of the College of Agriculture of Ohio State University, said here recently:

It is most important and fundamental to develop the junior project to the limit if you expect to develop the American farm home, which, after all, should be the goal of our whole extension program.

Some echo of this may be heard in the fervent wish of 15-year-old Oscar, whose habitat need not be named, because there are so many of him:

I hope I can always live where I can belong to a pig club and have Mr. Jones for our county agent.

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Second Floor

Newcomb-Endicott Company
Detroit, Michigan

SOVIET BY REBATE GRANTS AIDS FAIR

Private Traders on Equal Footing With State Organizations

NIZHNI-NOVGOROD, July 31 (Special Correspondence)—Granting rebates of from 10 to 50 per cent on all goods sent either by rail or by water, the Soviet Government is aiding the Nizhni-Novgorod fair this year to its utmost. Private traders enjoy the same privileges as state or co-operative organizations. The various Russian banks are advancing credits. The number of repaired and rebuilt warehouses has more than doubled, as compared with last year, in anticipation of larger stocks of goods.

The co-operatives are playing a large part in the fair and in the general life of the Nizhni Province. They have leased a whole street in the fair grounds for the display of their wares. One of their most picturesque exhibits consists of kустar work, the quaintly colored wooden dishes and spoons and dolls and other articles which the peasants carve during the long Russian winter nights.

The co-operatives furnish the peasants with the materials needed for this work on a credit basis, taking their share of payment after the article is sold. The co-operatives also run a river fleet on the Volga, consisting of 11 ships and 74 barges. They undertake to supply their members with lumber, and they dabble in all sorts of business.

The Nizhni-Novgorod fair is considered important for its effect in developing the Russian internal market and in strengthening the connection between Russian industrial centers and outlying Asiatic countries of the federation, on the one hand, and the neighboring independent Oriental countries, such as Persia and Turkey, on the other. The turnover at the fair is estimated at about 100,000,000 gold rubles, or \$50,000,000.

The head of the Nizhni co-operatives, Mr. Kostin gives the impression of being much milder and more tolerant than many of the revolutionists whom one finds in high positions in Russia today. "The time for fighting is over," he said, in the course of a conversation. "I feel that it is a mistake to let the bitter feelings of the civil war become permanent. I am in favor of letting everyone who is honestly willing to work for Russia's future co-operate in the work of Government and industry to the limit of his ability."

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Cafeteria 20

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Principles—

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We have endeavored to give our customers the best clothing money could buy, at fair prices. The faultless construction of Hirsch-Wickwire Clothing and the other lines carried, spells satisfaction. Satisfaction depends on performance, not upon promises.

The success of this store must be credited to the principles back of it. It has forced us to enlarge and take more space on the lobby and ground floor. For a few days before alterations start we are offering our entire stock of summer and fall clothing, consisting of one and two-pant suits and four-piece golf suits, at attractive price reductions.

Hatcher's SHOP
Quality without Extravagance
HOTEL TULLER
DETROIT, MICH.

MILLER WINS IN GRAND AMERICAN

Captures North American Clay-Target Championship Title in Chicago Shoot

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 23.—P. R. Miller of Dallas, Tex., today added the North American clay-target championship to his string of titles by completing his score of yesterday, when he ran 150 straight with 49 this morning, topping the field with a total of 139, the highest score of the tourney to date.

Miller won the double title and is the favorite to win the all-round rating for the second year in a row. This morn-

When darkness stopped the competition last night, David Fauske of Worthington, Minn., the defender was out of the running with a score of 182, while Mark Arie of Champaign, Ill., defeated E. W. Renfro of Monida, Mont. in the shoot-off for second place. Arie missed the thirteenth target and Renfro followed with a miss and also missed the twentieth. In the shoot-off for the state champion's title, however, Arie missed four, while Renfro dropped only his eighth. Light conditions were dim, the sun glistened on the gun barrels, making it almost impossible to see the targets.

Only one of six events was completed last night. This was the Women's Amateur championship, which fell to Mrs. E. L. King of Winona, Minn., for the second year in a row. She broke 185 of a possible 200 clay disks at 16 yards. Mrs. A. H. Winkler of Chicago was second with 182. There were four others in the contest. The women were seeded one each in the men's squads.

The five-man team zone shoot was won by the Eastern zone with a total

of 556; Pacific zone was second with 954; and Prairie zone was third with 952. Great Lakes zone scored 931 and Southern zone 927. The winning team was composed of Jay Clark, Jr., S. G. Vance, G. M. Carty and J. J. Broderick. The professional clay target championship of North America was won by J. R. Jahn of Long Grove, Iowa, with a score of 198. F. S. Tomlin of Denver and Homer Clark of Alton, Iowa, were tied for second at 197.

Being champions of their states, Renfro and Arie led the scoring for the state, provincial and divisional championship competition. In shooting his 196, Renfro missed one in his second block of 25 and three in final. Arie missed one and two in the fourth and fifth blocks respectively, and missed one on the last trap. The summary at the end of Wednesday's shooting:

MEN'S AMATEUR CLAY TARGET

CHAMPIONSHIP	
E. W. Renfro, Monida, Mont.....	195
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H. E. Thomas, Kansas City, Mo.....	194
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"Famous in a Day"

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Just below Court Street
Specializing in Coats, Suits, Dresses
and Furs of the Better Kind.
POPULAR PRICES

In Our August
"Quality Sale"

Quality Built
Furniture Sale

A simple line drawing of a wooden chair with a high, curved backrest and armrests. The chair is shown from a side profile, facing right. It has a solid seat and a backrest with vertical slats. The drawing is done in a clean, minimalist style with no shading.

Fireside Rocker or Chair
\$16.75
Instead of \$22.50
SOLID mahogany with dark cane
seats and cane paneled backs.

ADAM, MELDRUM
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Monitor, Boston, Mass.

Six Months, \$4.50 ☐

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.....(Please write plainly)

[illegible]

MRS. MALLORY IS AN EASY WINNER

Defeats Mrs. Covell in Straight Sets — Doubles Matches Furnish Surprises

UNITED STATES DOUBLES TENNIS CHAMPIONS

2281—C. M. Clark and F. W. Taylor.
2282—R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
2283—R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
2284—R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
2285—R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
2286—R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
2287—R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
2288—R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
2289—V. G. Hall and Clarence Hobart.
2290—C. S. Hobart and F. P. Huntington.
2291—C. S. Hobart and F. P. Huntington.
2292—C. S. Hobart and F. P. Huntington.
2293—C. S. Hobart and F. P. Huntington.
2294—C. S. Hobart and F. P. Huntington.
2295—C. S. Hobart and F. P. Huntington.
2296—C. S. Hobart and F. P. Huntington.
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2300—C. S. Hobart and F. P. Huntington.
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2305—C. S. Hobart and F. P. Huntington.
2306—C. S. Hobart and F. P. Huntington.
2307—C. S. Hobart and F. P. Huntington.
2308—C. S. Hobart and F. P. Huntington.
2309—C. S. Hobart and F. P. Huntington.
2310—C. S. Hobart and F. P. Huntington.
2311—C. S. Hobart and F. P. Huntington.
2312—C. S. Hobart and F. P. Huntington.
2313—C. S. Hobart and F. P. Huntington.
2314—C. S. Hobart and F. P. Huntington.
2315—C. S. Hobart and F. P. Huntington.
2316—C. S. Hobart and F. P. Huntington.
2317—C. S. Hobart and F. P. Huntington.
2318—C. S. Hobart and F. P. Huntington.
2319—C. S. Hobart and F. P. Huntington.
2320—C. S. Hobart and F. P. Huntington.
2321—C. S. Hobart and F. P. Huntington.
2322—C. S. Hobart and F. P. Huntington.

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 23 (Special).—The feature match in the women's invitation tennis singles tournament of the Longwood Cricket Club being held here in conjunction with the United States doubles championship tournaments was the one between Mrs. R. C. Clayton of England and Miss Lillian Scherman of Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. Clayton won sets 1, but Miss Scherman made things very interesting in the first two sets. Mrs. Clayton played a base-line game and she kept her opponent running from side to side as she shot the ball across the net first to Miss Scherman's left-hand court, and then to her right-hand one. The Brooklyn girl showed splendid ground-covering ability in the first two sets by taking three games in the first and then winning the second. The last set was a deciding game being taken at love. Her exertions proved too much, however, and Mrs. Clayton easily won the third and deciding set with the loss of only one game.

Mrs. F. I. Mallory of New York, former United States singles champion, qualified for tomorrow's semifinal round by defeating Mrs. B. C. Covell of England, 6-0, 6-3. Mrs. Mallory had her strokes working smoothly this morning, not losing a game until she had the match well in hand.

Mrs. A. E. Beamish of England played Miss Katherine Gardner of Boston in a third-round match this morning and easily won it without losing a game. In another third round match Miss Edith Sigourney of Boston defeated Miss Helen Hooker of Greenwich, Conn., 6-0, 6-3.

LONGWOOD CRICKET CLUB WOMEN'S TENNIS SINGLES—Second Round. Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated Miss E. R. Sears, Boston, 4-6, 6-2, 6-4.
Mrs. A. E. Beamish, England, defeated Miss Helen Hooker, Greenwich, Conn., 6-0, 6-3.

Third Round. Mrs. B. C. Covell, England, defeated Miss Katherine Gardner, Boston, 6-0, 6-3.
Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated Miss L. H. Bancroft, Boston, 6-4, 5-7, 6-4.

Fourth Round. Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, defeated Mrs. B. C. Covell, England, 6-0, 6-3.
Mrs. R. C. Clayton, England, defeated Miss Lillian Scherman, Brooklyn, 6-3, 6-1.

Only one match was scheduled for the semifinal round of the men's doubles championship tournament this afternoon; but it was expected to be the feature of the tournament and the winner of it was generally picked to take the championship title on Saturday when the final is played. R. N. Williams 2d, Philadelphia, and W. M. Washburn, New York, United States Davis Cup doubles defenders of 1921, against Capt. J. O. Anderson and J. R. Hawkes, the Australian doubles team which is to try to win that event in the coming challenge round of the Davis Cup competition of 1923, were the contestants.

Williams and Washburn, the only American pair left in the tournament, had an easy time qualifying for the semifinal round yesterday as they met E. P. Gardner Jr. and H. C. Johnson of Boston and won in straight sets, 6-0, 6-3, 6-1. It was nothing more than a good practice match for the winners. Anderson and Hawkes, on the other hand, had a real match on their hands as they had to face W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, United States doubles champions in 1915, 1916 and 1920. It must be admitted that the former champions were not at the top of their game as Johnston could not seem to get into the match and the championship form and Griffin did not show the class of tennis he displayed in the years he was helping to win the title. Then, too, they did not team together as well as would be expected from two players who had been in partnership as long as they have. Oftentimes, the Australians scored placements by driving the ball between the two Californians. Of the Australians Hawkes did the most effective work and he was the target for Johnston and Griffin during the entire match.

Manuel Alonso of Spain and W. F. Johnson of Philadelphia furnished the most spectacular and interesting match of the third round. They met I. D. McInnes and R. E. Schlesinger, the two substitutes on the Australian Davis Cup team and while the match was not regarded as a "Grandstand Court" quality it being staged on an outside court, it soon attracted a big gallery.

It was characterized by some fast and spectacular strokes by Alonso and brilliant chop-stroke and getting ability by Johnson. The Spanish-American team finally won the match, but it took five hard-fought sets to bring them the verdict 4-6, 6-4, 6-7, 7-5, 7-6. When the Australians had safely tucked away the first two sets, it looked as if they would easily win and when they ran up a lead of 4-1 in the third set, there was not a spectator who expected to see Alonso and Johnson win and yet they did. Never giving up a point without their own effort to win it, the Spanish-American pair gradually ran up point by point until they won it at 6-1. After the intermission the Australians again appeared to be on their way to victory as they were again leading 4-1 only to see their opponents catch and pass them again and even the match at two sets each. The fifth set found them

Playing Fine Tennis in Championship Tournament at Chestnut Hill



Photograph by Edwin Levick, New York

The Australian Davis Cup Tennis Team Which Meets United States in Challenge Round Next Week (Left to Right)—I. D. McInnes, and R. E. Schlesinger, Victoria, Who Played a Great Doubles Match Against Manuel Alonso, Spain, and W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, Yesterday, and J. B. Hawkes, Victoria, and Capt. J. O. Anderson, New South Wales, Who Meet R. N. Williams 2d, and W. M. Washburn in Semifinal Round of Doubles Today

reversed as Alonso and Johnson ran up a 4-1 lead only to see the Australians even the score; but the former won out in a grand finish 7-5. W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, and B. I. C. Norton, South Africa, were the other third-round winners. They defeated W. W. Ingraham and T. C. Bundy, the Harvard-Yale combination, in straight sets, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2, and will meet Alonso and Johnson tomorrow afternoon in their semifinal round match. The summary:

UNITED STATES MEN'S DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round. Manuel Alonso, Spain, and W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated I. D. McInnes and R. E. Schlesinger, Australia, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2.
W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, and B. I. C. Norton, South Africa, defeated W. W. Ingraham and T. C. Bundy, Providence, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.

J. O. Anderson and J. R. Hawkes, Australia, defeated M. J. Johnston and C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2.
N. Williams 2d, Bryn Mawr, and W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated G. P. Gardner Jr. and H. C. Johnson, Louisville, 6-0, 6-3, 6-1.

Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, and W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, appear to be on their way to another mixed-doubles championship. In their first appearance yesterday they easily defeated Mrs. Theodore Solst of New York and I. D. McInnes of the Australian team, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.

G. W. Wightman, acting president of the tennis association, and Mrs. Wightman, the former singles and doubles champion, were donors of the Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman women's international trophy, furnished somewhat of a surprise by defeating Miss Phyllis Walsh and Manuel Alonso, 6-4, 6-3. Another surprise was the victory of Miss Edith Sigourney and P. F. Neer over Mrs. R. C. Clayton and H. O. Kinsey, 7-5, 6-2. The summary:

UNITED STATES MIXED DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round. Miss Eleanor Goss and Vincent Richards, New York, defeated Miss Edith Sigourney and Gordon Macdonald, Seattle, and Rene Lacoste, France, 6-3, 4-6, 6-2.

Mrs. A. F. Reese, Saginaw, Mich., and W. R. Westbrook, Detroit, defeated Miss Edith Sigourney and P. F. Neer over Mrs. R. C. Clayton and H. O. Kinsey, 7-5, 6-2. The summary:

Mrs. B. E. Cole 2d, and N. W. Niles, Longwood, defeated Miss Edith Sigourney and Gordon Macdonald, Seattle, and Rene Lacoste, France, by default.

Mrs. A. E. Beamish, England, and Samuel Hardy, New York, defeated Miss May Macdonald, Seattle, and Rene Lacoste, France, 6-1, 6-3.

Mrs. M. J. Wightman, Longwood, and W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated Miss Edith Sigourney and Gordon Macdonald, Seattle, and Rene Lacoste, France, 6-1, 6-3.

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FLORISTS ADVISED TO INCREASE 'ADS'

Convention Is Told Slogan May Go Into Discard Unless Vigorous Policy Is Adopted

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 23 (Special).—If the florists of America continue to allow their national advertising to decrease, their slogan, "Say it with flowers," will fall into disrepair. Maj. P. J. O'Keefe, Boston advertising agent and originator of the saying, warned the delegates to the thirty-ninth annual convention of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists here yesterday afternoon.

"Everybody is amazed at the success of your slogan," Major O'Keefe said. "It is your slogan. You've got it, so why not hold onto it?" He urged the delegates to lay aside a certain proportion of their gross business for advertising and expressed the hope that future conventions would designate a whole day for consideration of publicity.

Guy A. Henry of New York also strongly recommended that the society maintain a more vigorous advertising policy, adding: "Honesty wins; publicity sells. The wise man seeks it, the politician craves it, and the progressive business man goes after it in the form of paid advertising space."

Nominations Made. He declared that the public needs to be informed that flowers are not a luxury to those who can afford to buy them. Henry Penn of Boston, reporting for the national publicity committee, and George L. Smith of Chicago, reporting for the finance committee on publicity, concurred with Major O'Keefe and Mr. Henry in advocating the use of a larger fund for publicity.

At the morning session Clement C. Pollworth of Milwaukee was nominated for president, Roy F. Wilcox of Montebello, Cal., vice-president, and J. J. Hess of Omaha, Neb., for treasurer. There will be no contests in the balloting for these offices, but two will be chosen for the board of directors out of three men named. The nominees are E. Allan Pierce of Waltham, Mass.; Earl R. Mann of Richmond, Ind.; and Charles L. Baum of Knoxville, Tenn.

Prof. E. A. White of Cornell University, for the committee on education, urged closer co-operation between practical florists and agricultural colleges and universities. He said the committee was ready to aid any of the members to a greater education and to increase the dignity of the profession.

Benjamin Hammond of Beacon, N. Y., for the school gardens committee, said the society helps to develop appreciation of real beauty and aids in training children to be thrifty and neat.

Cleveland Gets 1924 Show. Arthur Ballard, president of the Ballard Oil Company of New York pointed out the advantages that the oil has over coal as fuel for heating green-

houses, claiming that the oil allows the owners to utilize the heat of the sun because they can change the amount of artificial heat more quickly with the oil than with coal.

The national flower show of the society next year will be held in Cleveland, O., that of 1925 probably in Kansas City, Mo., while Hartford is promised the event for 1926.

The Ladies' Society of American Florists elected the following officers at its annual meeting in the morning: President, Mrs. J. J. Hess of Omaha; first vice-president, Miss Catherine Crump of Los Angeles; second vice-president, Mrs. James Wilson of Des Moines, Ia.; secretary, Mrs. Albert M. Herr of Lancaster, Pa.; treasurer, Miss Perle B. Palmer of Des Moines, Ia.

The delegates took part in a golf tournament in the morning. Harold J. Hume of St. Mary, Fla., won \$15 for the medal low score, playing 18 holes in 84. He also won a prize of \$5 for the longest drive. In the afternoon a tour of the parks was made. In the evening the women engaged in a bowling tournament. Later the women's society held a reception for its members and the members of the men's society.

ARIEL REPLACES YACHT GOSSOON

Committee Finally Decides on Former for Richardson Race

CHICAGO, Aug. 22 (P).—Ariel today was chosen by the local committee to represent Lake Michigan in the annual yacht racing union competition for the Richardson Trophy, to be held at Toronto, Sept. 6 and 7. Ariel first had been designated alternate when the local committee was picked to represent Lake Michigan in the annual competition. It was then that Gosssoon failed to measure in and would require too much work to get her in shape for the Ontario competition.

Ariel, once champion of her class in New York waters, and Gosssoon each won first position in the six trials last week. Ariel will compete at Toronto against Meiboh, the Lake Erie and Huron entry, and an unnamed Ontario boat.

The ruling out of Gosssoon also made Ariel winner of the Lipton Cup races in which Gosssoon had been declared the winner last Sunday. Ariel, with the skipper, has left for Toronto. She formerly was owned by Addison Hannan of New York.

MOST TURN TO TEACHING

Special from Monitor Bureau. NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Teaching still attracts the majority of woman college graduates, according to a study of the occupations of recent graduates of five women's colleges made by the Bureau of Vocational Information. Of 1305 young women graduated from Barnard, Goucher, Radcliffe, Smith, and Wellesley, 556 are reported to be gainfully employed. Of this number 356, or more than 50 per cent, are teaching.

FARMER-LABOR CONVENTION

Special from Monitor Bureau. NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—With a view to establishing firmly the Federal Farmer-Labor Party in this city, the provisional committee of the organization here has called a convention to be held at the Labor Temple, Sept. 16. Notice of the convention was sent to trade unions, labor and fraternal organizations, and labor political groups.

Some of the Blunders People Make

At a certain theatre, recently, a man made himself conspicuously through a blunder that could easily have been avoided. He entered a lower box with two women—probably his mother and sister. Without thinking, he seated himself on the chair that one of the women should have occupied.

The whole secret of being always at ease is to be able to do and say what is absolutely correct without stopping to think about it. One should be able to do the right thing as easily as one says "good morning."

Would you have known what seat to take in the box? Do you know who precedes when entering a theatre—the man or the woman? Do you know who precedes when leaving the theatre, when entering and leaving a street car, an automobile?

KEMAL ADVOCATES MOSLEM CONGRESS

Opportunity to Discuss Question of Caliphate Offered to Dissatisfied Groups

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Opposition to Mustafa Kemal is steadily increasing in Turkey and the latter is fully alive to the dangers of the situation. In reply to numerous protests received from foreign Moslem countries, the Nationalist leader has endeavored to temporize by proposing an international Moslem congress, to be held at Constantinople, or some other center of the Sultanate, to which delegates from every Moslem state would be invited, and at which the question of the Caliphate could be discussed in all its aspects.

Reports from Anatolia show that Turkish opinion is divided on the vexed question of the Caliphate. It will be remembered that one of the first acts of Mustafa Kemal, after the final triumph of his army, was to proclaim the abolition of the temporal powers of the Caliph, and thus sever the Caliphate from the Sultanate.

For a time, the news of the deposition of the Sultan, and the setting up of a "dummy Caliph," who is acknowledged to be nothing more than a mere puppet of the Ankara Government, was treated with incredulity in India and Afghanistan. In the former country, save among extremist circles, the move was deprecated from the outset, while in Afghanistan the true meaning and effect of the measure have only recently come to be fully appreciated. The result has been to give a fresh impulse to that party whose professed desire is to transfer the Caliphate from Turkey to Afghanistan.

This question was given considerable prominence at a conference recently held at Kabul, and attended by religious representatives of a number of the leading Muhammadan countries. The conference passed a resolution strongly condemning the action of the Turkish Nationalist Government in separating the Caliphate from the Sultanate, which action they declared to be contrary to the fundamental tenets of Islam.

With the advent to power of the so-called Turkish Nationalists, the latter had shown themselves to be no true followers of the Prophet. The Caliphate must therefore be removed from Turkey. The Arab States, as also Egypt, were too much under the influence of foreign rule to justify their holding the sacred leadership of Islam, and the same applied in a still greater degree to India, and the smaller Moslem colonies, none of which could boast any degree of independent sovereignty. There remained, therefore, only Afghanistan; and the obvious inference was that the Amir, as the supreme existing Muhammadan ruler, should assume the religious leadership of Islam.

Eliminate The Possibility of Sudden Embarrassments!

A chance meeting on the street, an unexpected invitation, a glass of water suddenly overturned, an introduction to some person of note—these are the occasions that demand complete calmness and ease. Those who become flustered and embarrassed under circumstances like these, instantly betray the fact that they are not accustomed to polite society. But those who retain a calm dignity, who know exactly what to do and say, convey an air of refinement.

DO YOU know the comfort of being always at ease—of being always sure of yourself, calm, dignified, well poised? You don't have to worry about making blunders. You don't have to wonder what people are thinking of you. You don't have to wish that you hadn't done a certain thing, or said a certain thing.

The next time you are at a dinner or a party, notice the people around you. See if you can't pick out at once the people who are well-bred, who are confident of themselves, who do and say the right thing and know it. You will always find that these people are popular, well-liked.

And then notice the people who are not sure of themselves. Notice that they stammer and hesitate when strangers speak to them; that they are hesitant and uncomfortable at the table, that they seem embarrassed and ill at ease.

People are often confronted by sudden embarrassments at the dinner table. Often corn on the cob is refused because one does not know how it should be eaten. Some people do not know what bread must under no circumstances be bitten into. Others make the mistake of taking asparagus up in their fingers. Still others use the finger-bowl incorrectly.

Special Bargain!

The Famous Book of Etiquette. Nearly Half a Million Sold at \$2.98. NOW ONLY \$1.98. (Postage Paid).

For a short time only we are making this interesting offer to send you the complete, authentic, original BOOK OF ETIQUETTE at almost half the usual publisher's price!

Probably you have wanted to own the two remarkable books that give you, in one volume, the complete, authoritative, original BOOK OF ETIQUETTE at almost half the usual publisher's price!

SEND NO MONEY. No money is necessary. Just clip and mail the coupon to us. We will send you the complete, two-volume set and when it arrives you have the privilege of paying the postman only \$1.98 (plus few cents postage) for the regular \$2.98 set. Do not let this offer slip by. Clip and mail the coupon NOW while you are thinking about it.

IOWA'S STATE FAIR OPENS; \$121,000 IN PRIZES OFFERED

Exhibits of Boy and Girl Farmers Are Features of Exposition—"Mongrel Dog Show" Interests

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 23 (Special).

The Iowa State Fair and Exposition, opened here yesterday, which means that the farmers of the State are enjoying their annual vacation. The corn and wheat fields have been left behind and the "chores" have been shifted to other shoulders while mother, father and all the children are forgetting the rigors of farm life in an eventful week at the fair.

The Iowa fair is one of the biggest and most profitable of the middle western expositions. It has made a remarkable record for attendance and economy of operation. It not only is entirely self-supporting but pays a handsome profit annually, every dollar of which is used for the erection of new buildings and improvement of the ground and equipment. Its grounds cover 320 acres and last year attendance figures reached 361,000.

The Iowa fair is managed by a state board, established by the State Department of Agriculture. The board this year is offering \$121,000 in premiums in these departments: Horses, swine, sheep, poultry, wool, dairy, poultry, agricultural, culinary, honey and bee, dairy, horticultural, floricultural, textile and china, graphic and plastic arts, educational, spelling contest, horse shoe pitching, and boy and girl department.

Fair for Active Farmers

From the viewpoint of the farmer, the Iowa State Fair is considered the greatest staged in the United States. The appeal of the Iowa fair is primarily to the active farmer and his family, who come to exhibit stock and products and see the very latest models in automobiles, farm machinery and up-to-date equipment.

This year there are 240 acres of exhibits. Forty acres of farm machinery are shown, and one large building is devoted to the display of automobiles. Live stock entered is valued at \$2,000,000. Five hundred cars were required to transport all exhibits to the grounds. The fair ground area, of course, has its own railway terminal, conveniently located.

A large percentage of state fair visitors drive to Des Moines for this vacation period. The parking area at the fairgrounds is massed with automobiles, from the time the gates open until the last echo of the steam calliope has died away. Many motorists camp at the grounds, pitching their tents in a wooded area covering 80 acres adjacent to the exposition grounds. This camping section is well supplied with water, is lighted with electricity, and approached by gravelled roads.

There are exhibits with special appeal for every member of the family. Boys and girls this year are inter-

Boys and Girls Interested

The old-time displays of cakes and needlework have been augmented by other constructive exhibits, interesting to women. Mrs. W. H. Snider, Davenport, Ia., is chairman of the women's department. Particular emphasis is given this year to such subjects as nutrition, art in dress, little theater work, artistic furnishings for the home and better living conditions for women.

Probably no one department is attracting more attention and interest than the one devoted to competitions in which Iowa's boy and girl farmers are entered. More than \$10,000 is offered in premiums to these youthful exhibitors who are members of calf, swine, sheep and poultry clubs, and comprise home demonstration and judging teams. In 1922 calf clubs entered 382 baby calves. The entries this year total nearly twice that figure. Club leaders believe that the interest fostered by these boys and girls clubs will do much to keep young people on the farm, and to improve living and working conditions in rural Iowa.

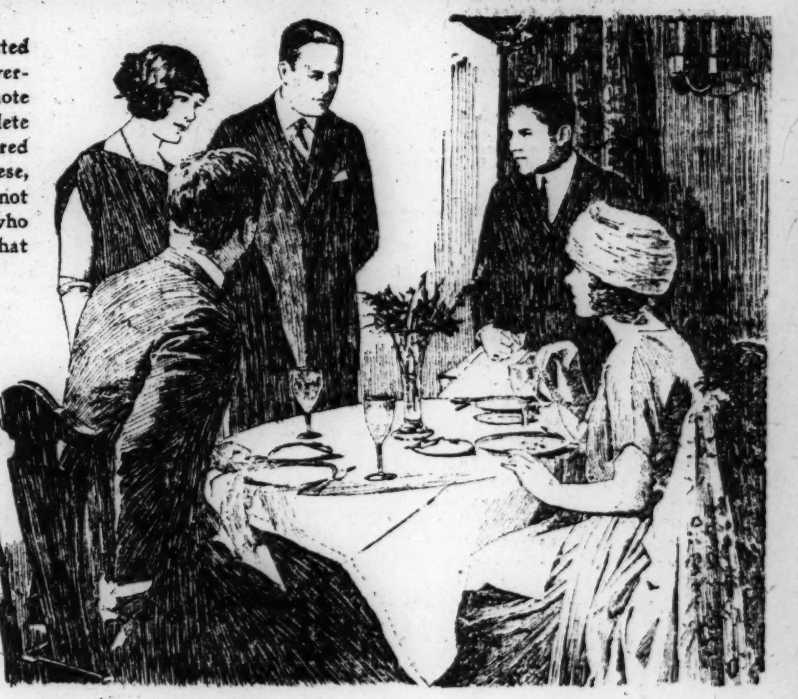
State, city and county officials are furnishing fun for thousands of fair visitors this year. They are staging daily mule races before the grandstand, driving the liveliest mules the State affords. Automobile races, horse shows, airplane flights and a great nightly display of fireworks are some of the entertainment features offered.

The Iowa program is typical of the middle-western fairs. It is a glorious potpourri of education, fraternity, recreation and fun, which leaves the farmer in high spirits, eager to face another year of tireless industry. City dwellers may suffer the annual of jaded interests, the midwestern farmer asks nothing but his annual pilgrimage to the "state fair." It is his school and playground in one.

AERIAL ENGINE BURNS OIL

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 23.—The details of a new engine for airplanes have been jealously guarded but, from a paper read recently by Mr. Chilton, it appears to be a six-cylinder 600 brake horsepower engine designed to run on crude oil, costing, at present rates, \$410 a ton, as compared with petrol at about \$25 a ton. The new engine weighs only 31 pounds per brake horsepower. The speed at which the new engine runs is about 1350 revolutions per minute, which is much less than a petrol engine but which is an advance on anything that has hitherto been achieved with an engine burning heavy oil.



It will dispel all doubts, banish all uncertainty. It will give you ease, confidence, and a more pleasing conversational life. It will help you to eliminate the little sudden embarrassments that confront the person who does not know, who is not sure.

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Have you ever wondered why you are thrown after the bride, why a teacup is given to the engaged girl? Have you ever wondered what to serve at a tea, how to give a "showery," how to decorate the home for a wedding, a party?

Perhaps there is some particular problem that is puzzling you. Perhaps there are several. If so, why not let us send you the two volumes of the Book of Etiquette, without a cent in advance? When they arrive, pay the postage only \$1.98. Instead of the regular price of \$2.98. Read them and then solve your little social problems. Study them carefully for 5 full days. If then you do not feel that they are an excellent investment, return them and we will refund your money.

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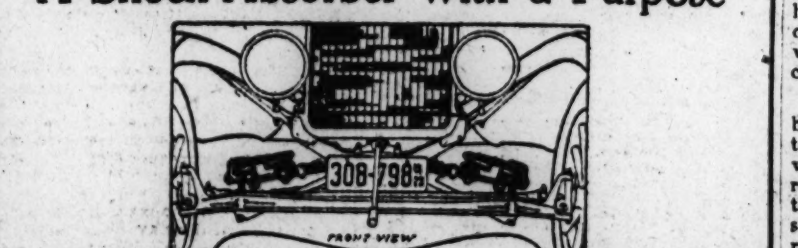
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The "ANT-SHOCK" shock absorber for Ford cars. Will and does control side sway and shock at point of contact because of 3-point suspension acting on long cantilever spring. Looks like a shock absorber and, we believe, is the only one that really does the work. Every "ANT-SHOCK" shock absorber sold on a guarantee basis. 30 days trial. If not satisfied, money refunded. We want you to get started in your town and win prepay express charges in this instance upon receipt of checks or money order.

TR—Touring and Roadster Models. List \$22.50 per set. Sedan and Coupe Models. List \$25.00 per set.

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**BOSTON & MAINE
MAKING STEADY
IMPROVEMENT**

Operating Results Encouraging
—Freight Moving More
Efficient

The Boston & Maine road has been making steady improvement in its operating results, cutting down cars on the system, increasing freight car miles per day and bringing per diem charges within more reasonable bounds. Cars on the system on Aug. 14 were down to 31,577, whereas the average for June was 35,223, for May 39,298, for April 41,910 and for March, which represented the peak, 41,538. Of course, the high figures in the earlier months of the year were the cumulative result of unfavorable weather and the aftermath of the shop strike of 1922 which led to embargoes and inefficient movement of cars. The decline which has since taken place is in part a seasonal development, but it also is the result of persistent effort.

Car Movement Better
The total number of cars on the system is now only slightly greater than it was when the shop strike began in July, 1922. For that month the daily average of cars on the line was 29,772. There has also been a much larger volume of traffic moving this year than last.

Car movement is averaging higher than at any time in 1922, with miles per freight car per day now above 19. The average of June was 18.7, while in February last it was as low as 11.1. The new shop forces are proving efficient. As practically all the old men went out on strike, Boston & Maine was obliged to build up practically a new organization in the mechanical department. It now has a system union, known as the Mechanical Employees' Association of the Boston & Maine, similar to the organization in the mechanical department of the New Haven road.

Bad Order Cars Less
Boston & Maine has been making steady progress in repair of bad order freight cars and these are now substantially below what they were when the shop strike began. The number of bad order cars in June was only 3512, the lowest for the year to that date, and comparing with 5123 in July, 1922. In January of that year the number was as high as 5943, so that it has now been cut more than 40 per cent.

The following tabulation shows the reduction in cars on the system, the increase in freight car miles per car day and the whittling down of bad order cars:

Daily Ave. Car Miles Number	per car	bad order	
1922			
July	29,772	16.2	5123
August	29,772	16.8	3512
September	29,772	17.5	3259
October	34,871	18.5	4743
November	35,223	17.7	3259
December	39,298	18.1	4294
1923			
January	39,224	11.4	3078
February	41,469	11.1	2958
March	41,538	12.18	2952
April	41,910	12.7	2647
May	39,298	17.7	2647
June	35,223	18.7	3512

**STEEL SENTIMENT
TURNS OPTIMISTIC**

Improvement in Buying Sends Up
Shares—Dividends Earned

Sentiment in investment and speculative circles has turned more optimistic regarding steel prices. If the improvement in buying continues, as trade authorities are sanguine it will, steel manufacturers will be able to reap large profits in the last half of the year.

A significant factor in the revival in demand for railroad material, particularly rails, which are being purchased for 1924 delivery. Railroad buying has been dormant for months. It was railroad buying that gave the initial impetus to the active steel market that started early in 1922.

July earnings of most steel companies were somewhat smaller than June, but all dividend-paying concerns more than earned dividends for the month.

Indications for August will be a better month than July in earnings, although it is impossible to judge at present to what extent the change from long to short in the furnace operations will affect profits.

The following figures represent earnings a share on the common of a number of steel companies in the first half of 1923, with closing prices Tuesday and recent lows:

1st half	Close	1922
U. S. Steel	56.83	92 1/2
Bethlehem	52 1/2	41 1/4
Youngstown S. & T.	10 1/2	6 3/4
Republic I. S.	9.58	4 1/4
Gulf States	8.05	8 1/4
Wickwire-Spencer	10.14	6 1/2
Otis	6 1/2	7 1/4

*First quarter earnings not reported. Bethlehem earned \$2.42 a share in second quarter.
†After deducting estimated taxes. Earnings reported before taxes.
‡After deducting estimated interest. Earnings reported before these deductions.

**BANK OF ENGLAND
WEEKLY REPORT**

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows these changes:

	1923	1922
Total reserve	£22,116,000	£22,000,000
Circulation	134,221,000	134,221,000
Bullion	127,644,000	1,000
Other securities	70,062,000	323,000
Other deposits	106,187,000	2,000
Public deposits	13,325,000	4,800,000
Govt. securities	46,455,000	620,000

She proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 18 per cent compared with 18.39 per cent last week. Clearings through London banks for the week were £586,866,000 compared with £613,757,000 last week, and of £600,406,000 this week last year. Treasury notes outstanding aggregate £264,462,000 compared with £268,517,000 last week. The amount of gold secured through these transactions was £27,158,000 compared with £27,150,000 last week.

FRENCH BANK STATEMENT
PARIS, Aug. 23.—For the week ending today the Bank of France reported on hand of 5,537,942,000 francs, compared with 5,537,812,000 francs in the preceding week, and silver, 294,202,000 francs, compared with 294,211,000 francs.

BANK RATE THE SAME
LONDON, Aug. 23.—The minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

**PROFITS OF HUDSON
& MANHATTAN ROAD
EXCEED LAST YEAR**

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Current earnings of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company are running somewhat better than for the corresponding period of 1922. For seven months ended July 31 totaling \$6,648,099, compared with \$6,372,216 for the corresponding period of 1922.

Decided improvement is shown in the surplus after income bond interest, which was \$873,075 for the first seven months of 1923, compared with \$432,795 for the corresponding period of 1922. July and August are usually the poorest months in the year from an earnings standpoint due to diversion of traffic from the tubes to the ferries. However, the surplus for July after charges was \$72,648, compared with \$90,524 in June and \$25,427 in July, 1922.

Recent earnings would seem to justify the action of directors in declaring a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, the first since 1913, on the preferred issues outstanding and held in a voting trust. Directors also declared the regular 2 1/2 per cent interest on the adjustment income 5 per cent bonds, payable Oct. 1. There are \$23,102,000 of these bonds outstanding, issued in 1913 following the readjustment of company's capital structure when the preferred and common stocks were subjected to a re-assetment of \$8.50 a share. Interest on the bonds became cumulative after 1920, and has been fully paid to date, thus allowing for a dividend distribution on the preferred. In addition to the income 5a and preferred issues outstanding, the company has issued \$57,121,225 of 5 per cent bonds, 5 per cent bonds due 1937, and \$29,994,800 common stock.

Continued improvement in earnings and operating conditions in 1923 should enable company to make a far better showing than in the previous year when a share was earned on the common stock.

**MUCH DEPENDS
ON EXTENT OF
AUTUMN TRADE**

Moody's Weekly Review of Financial Conditions says: A vital question now is the extent of the autumn trade. If this seasonal business proves as good as usual, commodity prices, should recover, railroad earnings break records, margins of profit improve, and every industry shows new life. In the autumn trade, however, the buying of manufacturers and the rural districts is as important as the harvesting and selling of farm products. Much depends, then, upon the profits of the current season.

The current impression that the world's international trade is going from bad to worse appears erroneous. It is true that the 1923 trade balances of most foreign nations show only moderate improvement over 1922; but either the net balances or else the gross exports do as a rule show this moderate improvement. It is our own net balance that has become adverse. Comparing 1922 with 1920 it is found that the foreign trade of the United States every nation has greatly improved. Thus the world's business is slowly reviving in spite of the disastrous and widespread failure of steamshiping.

To America this means a betterment in the quality of our foreign investments; a slow but continual growth in the foreign trade of the United States; and an ultimate return to something like the prewar conditions in foreign trade. It is a measure that export business is likely to remain highly competitive, and that foreign markets, which appear to be closing, may now be regarded as permanently lost in most instances.

**INVENTORY HANDICAP
OF UNITED STATES
RUBBER MINIMIZED**

Respecting the comment on the semiannual statement of United States Rubber Company it should be pointed out that the concern does not enter the second half year under the inventory handicap that might be supposed. It has not used up its stock of cheap supplies for the reason that it works throughout the year on an equalized price for raw materials based on replacement costs.

Although it entered 1923 with a large quantity of low-priced crude rubber, the first six months' operations figure this material in at prices closely corresponding to current market quotations. This basis obviously promotes stabilization of earnings throughout the year and proves the violent fluctuations in profits from quarter to quarter or half year to half year that otherwise occur as low-price or high-price supplies are exhausted.

United States Rubber has sold up its footwear department solid and unless unexpected developments occur it should, therefore, do better this coming half year than the first. In other words, it should earn at the rate of more than the \$4.44 rate indicated to June 30.

A heavy winter this year will be of marked effect in liquidating receivables but the sales have already been made.

**RECORD WOOL CLIP
SHOWN THIS YEAR**

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 17.—Utah had a record wool clip this season, totaling 18,000,000 pounds, or 3,000,000 pounds more than the earlier estimates. The clip is valued at \$8,000,000. Prices received this year are slightly higher than last.

Recent estimates now place Utah fourth in the column of the great wool-producing states. Texas heads the list this year with 19,700,000 pounds; next comes Wyoming with 18,800,000; third, Montana, with 18,200,000; fifth, Idaho, with 16,500,000; sixth, Ohio, with 14,313,000; seventh, California, with 11,411,000; and eighth, Oregon, with 13,200,000 pounds.

ROLLING MILLS EARNINGS
The American Rolling Mill concern for the quarter ended June 30 reports net earnings of \$1,216,812, before interest and taxes. Gross operating profits were \$1,582,432; net profit after expenses, \$1,100,008; other income, \$110,806, and net earnings before interest and federal taxes, \$1,210,812.

ATCHISON INCREASES LOADINGS
CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—Cars loaded on the Atchison for the year to Aug. 18 were 1,044,732, compared with 897,560 last year, an increase of 20.8 per cent. Cars loaded last week were 25,432, compared with 24,801 in the corresponding week of last year.

WHEELING STEEL INCORPORATES
NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The Wheeling Steel Corporation of Wheeling, Del., capitalized at \$100,000,000, has incorporated in Minnesota.

**POSSIBILITY OF
LONG-TERM LOAN
BY GOVERNMENT**

Refunding Is Expected to Care
for Treasury Certificates
Maturing Sept. 15

With the approaching maturity of \$381,252,000 United States Treasury certificates on Sept. 15 bankers are beginning to discuss the possibility of another long-term refunding loan similar to that of last October. Although the amount is small as compared with the finances in this generation, it is too large to be taken care of out of third-quarter income tax payments. Accordingly some refunding operation is practically certain and the only question is as to the term of the new securities offered.

With the exception of the Treasury 4 1/2 per cent offered last October all the refunding carried out by the Treasury since the war has been by means of Treasury certificates maturing in one year or less, or Treasury notes maturing in five years or less. By his previous operations Andrew J. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, has pretty well spread the maturity of the Government's obligations over the next five years so that they can be comfortably handled as a routine matter by further refunding with notes or gradually refunding into long-term bonds. Doubtless the Treasury would like to get as large a proportion as possible of the national debt into the form of long-term bonds.

It seems unlikely, nevertheless, that a long-term issue will be offered in the present instance. The Treasury cannot afford the war loan bonds bearing a rate higher than 4 1/2 per cent, although the interest rate on notes maturing in five years or less is not reduced. One issue of outstanding notes bears the high rate of 5 1/2 per cent. With all the 4 1/2 per cent Treasury issues and the Treasury 4 1/2 per cent fall issue, the Treasury is in a difficult position. It is possible, of course, that it may make an issue attractive in other ways than the rate. For example, a 50-year bond with a noncallable provision might be enthusiastically received.

Being the possibility of such an offering it seems likely that another issue of notes will be offered. The longest-term issue now outstanding, 4 1/2 per cent, Dec. 15, 1927, is quoted 98 1/2, bid, 100 asked. An issue running a few months longer might be floated on a 4 1/2 per cent basis, certainly on a 4 or 4 1/2 per cent basis. The maturity of a few hundred millions in notes a few months ahead of maturity of the third Liberty issue, due Sept. 15, 1928, would hardly interfere with the task of taking care of the latter loan.

**SAVINGS BANKS
FAVOR PUBLIC
UTILITY BONDS**
The 196 Massachusetts savings banks have in recent months been substantial purchasers of Government and municipal bonds. Between Oct. 31, 1922, and June 30, 1923, these institutions added \$93,500,000 to their deposits and nearly a third of this increase, or \$30,700,000, was invested in public funds, bonds, and notes. The bulk of the new money naturally went into loans on real estate, the increase in this item being \$55,000,000. The eight months' record of savings on personal security increased more than \$7,000,000.

The holdings of Massachusetts savings banks offer an interesting commentary on the lack of investment attraction in the transportation industry. As compared with a gain in deposits of \$93,000,000 between October and June, savings bank ownership of railroad and street railway bonds and notes increased by less than \$300,000. There was an actual decline of \$700,000 in traction holdings.

Legal public utility securities are apparently making a stronger appeal to the savings banks' investment in the savings deposits. The increase in gas, electric and water bonds during this period was \$2,800,000, and in telephone bonds \$1,250,000. Investment in electric bonds is limited by law to 2 per cent of total deposits. The banks already hold about \$22,000,000 of such issues as compared with the legal limit of \$25,000,000.

LOS ANGELES FIELD OUTPUT
The daily average production of Los Angeles fields for the week ended Aug. 18 follows (in barrels):
Santa Fe Springs..... 23,000
Long Beach..... 21,000
Huntington Beach..... 116,000
Total daily..... 650,000

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Buy now and save 33 1-3%

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ORE MOVEMENT RECORD
ST. PAUL, Aug. 22.—The Great Northern Railroad established a record in June by moving 2,497,498 gross tons of ore from the Allegheny Bay docks and again broke previous marks in July by shipping 2,665,561 gross tons. Another record for August is probable.

EXCHANGE MAY CLOSE
NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—A petition is being circulated on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange to close the exchange Saturday, Sept. 1.

**SWISS PASSING
THROUGH CRISIS**

Metal and Watch Industries
Hard Hit—Foreign Capital
Flows Outward

BERNE. (By mail).—Figures give striking proof of the crisis through which Switzerland is steering its way. Whereas between 1911 and 1913 the number of factories subject to factory laws increased 19.6 per cent, between 1918 and 1922 it fell to 13.3 per cent. In the metal trade, which has been most unfavorably affected, 314 firms have disappeared in the last five years, in the watch and jewelry trade 249, in food 126, in machinery and instruments 119. All cantons save three have shared in the loss and 10 report industrial conditions worse than 1911. There is a fall of 20 per cent in the factory personnel for the entire country, the total being below 1911.

The watch industry has suffered the biggest reduction in personnel, 40.8 per cent, while the proportion of female hands employed has risen from 39 to 42 per cent, indicating men have been sacrificed to a greater extent than women, because of higher wages.

Financial Change
Concurrently with the industrial has come a financial change. In 1920 imports exceeded exports by nearly 1,000,000,000 francs. Figures for the first half of 1923 show a decline by more than half, while in 1921 and 1922 the excess of imports was around 150,000,000. Capital that had flowed from surrounding countries into Switzerland began to flow out a year ago as Italian lire and the Czech crown improved in value.

In the last few months of 1922 two events accentuated the tendency—the revival of Austria under the League of Nations plan and the panic produced by the threat of a Swiss capital levy. The last alone is said to have been responsible for the transfer of about 200,000,000 to London, Amsterdam, and elsewhere. Switzerland rapidly lost its title as a refuge of capital.

Loses Foreign Capital
The very fact that it had become such a refuge, however, produced results which in time were bound to send the capital out again. In 1921 and 1922 excess of gold and silver imports over exports was \$70,000,000. There was a plethora of money. The bank rate fell to 3 per cent and the market rate as low as 1 1/2 per cent. So long as it was only a question of safety the money remained there, but with the capital levy threat arriving in Switzerland when it had disappeared elsewhere, depositors were asked to seek better returns for their money, outside the Federation.

Consequently on July 14 the National Bank raised its rate to 4 per cent, with immediate effect. The rate of 4 per cent, that the preceding weakness was due to other causes than gold cover of the currency is shown by the 70 per cent excess, while the legal minimum is 40 per cent. It is hoped that the recovery of the Swiss franc may be in the time to avert a general rise in the cost of living. But the recovery of the franc may be in the time to avert a general rise in the cost of living. But the recovery of the franc may be in the time to avert a general rise in the cost of living.

CUSTOMS RULINGS
NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (Special).—Sustaining a protest of Meadows, Wye & Co., of this city, the Board of United States General Appraisers finds that imported platinum watches, set with precious stones, permanently attached to bracelets of platinum, were improperly classified as jewelry, with duty at 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 161 of the tariff act of 1913. Duty is fixed by the board, in a lengthy opinion by Judge Sullivan, at 50 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 167 of the 1913 law on the bracelets, and at 30 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 161, on the cases. The movements are held to have been properly taxed at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 161.

In another decision, sustaining a protest of H. W. Robinson & Company, of this city, the customs board finds that imported amber beads, loose or loosely strung, for facility in transportation only, were improperly assessed at 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 161 of the tariff act of 1913. Duty is fixed at 20 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 161 on the beads, but not set, suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry.

FORD SALES RECORD
DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 23.—July brought two new sales records to the Ford Motor Company. In addition to bringing retail deliveries of Ford cars and trucks into the mid-summer season with a new high record for the month, July also carried the record for the month of 10,000 cars and trucks. For 16 consecutive months now Ford sales have been well over 100,000 every month.

WILL PYLE CO.
Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.

School Apparel
Everything Here to Help Mothers Outfit Their School Boys and Girls! And at real savings, too! High time now to be thinking about what the younger folks need in the way of suitable school apparel!

Girls' and Juniors' Dresses,
\$5.00
Clearance of earlier \$7.50 to \$13.50 dresses of voiles, organdies, lincens, pongees, tissue organdies, etc. 6 to 17 years.

Boys' 2-Pants School Suits,
\$7.95
Newest Fall striped patterns and Tartan checks in browns, grays, etc.

Special prices on Children's Shoes, Boys' School Furnishings, etc.

KAUFMANN & BAER CO.
PITTSBURGH'S GREATEST STORE
Sixth Avenue at Smithfield Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

welcome the new!
Fall, 1923, is now apparent in every department of the store. It is a treat to see the new ready-to-wear—the new styles—the new Millinery—new Footwear, etc.—and women love to shop around these early days just to see—and admire—before they definitely decide their Fall wardrobes. As well, you'll find new homefurnishing ideas and in general the store is a place well worth a shopping (if not a buying) visit these days.

Boggs & Buhl
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THE ROSENBAUM CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

New "Wonder" Coats
Exclusively With The Rosenbaum Co.

\$25

Wonder Coat
PITTSBURGH, PA.

New Wonder Coats in sport models for women and misses shown in plaid polaire, barred chinchilla, over-plaid snowflake coatings in mannish models, self collars or with fur collars of red fox, opossum—misses' sizes 14 to 18; women's 36 to 44.
—On the Sixth Floor

OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Scotty

THE Brotherly Order of Kangaroos were duly assembled in their secret cave, the Upper Ten held a meeting in their secret hut, and the Lords of the Lake squatted on a secret log raft. As a matter of fact, all of these meeting places were open to any observer, but there were no observers. Every boy in Camp Wyoka belonged to a "secret" society; that is to say, every boy save Scotty.

And it was concerning Scotty that the Chink, Chief of the Kangaroos, and a blue-eyed person with hair that stuck straight up on his head, rose to report.

"He's no good," said the Chink, briefly. "He'd be a rotten Kangaroo."

Roger-Old-Cheese-Cracker nodded assent. "Nobody likes him," he added. "He's stuck up."

"Never says anything but 'yes, no' and 'good morning,'" growled Smiles, between bites of a marshmallow.

Mal lazily moved his long legs about the little cave. "Oh, I dunno. He lent me a shirt once, so I could go to Wolf-town."

This brought a bit of a silence. Shirts were important. Without them one could not go to the neighboring town and purchase sweets and sodas. Jerseys and blue shirts were quite all right in camp, but outside the big gate it was different.

Meanwhile Scotty lay on his bed and stared at the woods. He was lonely. He had come to camp just a week after all the other boys, and he was desperately shy. The task of making a hundred new friends had been too much for him, and he had not a single chum in all Wyoka.

Scotty Wants to Go Home

He didn't play ball well enough to get on the team, tennis was something he had never met, he had tried to make a canoe paddle, and broken it just before it was done; he didn't even know how to make his bed. Just now he was counting the weeks at Wyoka and wishing he were home.

Meanwhile the Brotherly Order of Kangaroos, having eaten the last marshmallow contributed by the latest member, broke up meeting and went home. They had voted unanimously not to admit Scotty, shirt or no shirt.

"Hullo," said Mal, running up the tent steps and addressing a red-headed, freckle-faced bundle, "how's it go, Scotty?"

"That individual sat up," "This's a rotten camp," he said. "Wish I was home!"

Mal dove into his trunk, looking for a fishline, and his voice was muffled. "Look here, kid, you want some good advice?"

"Nope," sniffed Scotty. "Nothin' ever happens in this ol' place!"

Just then the Chink pitched a green apple clean into the convalescence of the Upper Ten, and the Upper Ten arose and threw things. Battle raged. A cake of soap came sailing through the air, and Mal ducked neatly.

"Sounds like a row," said he. "Look

here, Scotty, you don't do anything so anybody can like you."

Scotty grunted.

"What I mean is," pursued Mal, "you don't lay yourself out to be interesting. You swim like a rock, you can't play ball! Can't you do anything?"

"Nope," said Scotty.

The Chink's voice floated up to them. "C'mon, Mal. Let's go canoeing."

"Take Scotty?" suggested Mal. "Not on your life!"

For once Scotty roused up. "I don't want to go in your ol' canoe any more," he bawled, but the Chink said "Sour grapes!" and walked off.

Next day, the two tents, Seven and Eight, went hiking up to the green top of Coppercrown, a great hill that stood high above the long blue mirror of lake. Scotty clattered along in the rear with two frypans on his back, and no one spoke to him save Uncle Steve, the counselor. Uncle Steve was a jolly person, a Tech track man, and he looked like a lion. So when, after lunch, he decreed that the boys

brilliant idea. "Let him go!" he said, pointing at Scotty.

Enthusiasm rose. "Sure, Scotty! Go on, Scotty!" "Aw, be a sport!"

Then came Uncle Steve's voice: "What's the first act?"

"Scotty, sir!" said Mal.

"Then send him out. We want to get home some time."

"G'wan out!" said everyone at once. "But what can I do?" wailed Scotty. "Something! Anything!" roared the Chink. "Dance! Sing! Make jokes!"

"Don't know any," said the dismal Scotty. "Has anybody got a harmonica?"

Scotty Decides to Stay

Roger - Old - Cheese - Cracker had. Roger always had anything anybody wanted. Scotty shuffled out, ran his lips over the harmonica, and promptly forgot all about the counselors and the boys. He did whistles and thrills, and dances and darky tunes, and the camp sat around with its mouth opened and gaped. They clapped, they cheered, and Uncle Steve roared his approval like a lion. They kept Scotty playing for an hour, and when they trekked homeward, he led them all with "Marching Through Georgia" and "Dixie," while Mal and the Chink



Josephine and I

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We took our dearest dolls one day.

Josephine and I.

And down the lane we made our way

And went into the field to play.

Josephine and I.

We picked a lovely lot of flowers.

Josephine and I.

The daisy petals fell in showers:

We could have stayed there hours and hours.

Josephine and I.

If only we were insects small.

We'd roll ourselves into a ball

And sleep beneath the grasses tall.

And not go home to bed at all.

Josephine and I.

Joyce L. Brisley.

The Ground Tree

In northeastern Siberia there grows a very strange tree. Its Russian name, Kedrevnik, really means the trailing cedar. This tree never stands up straight, but it grows under the snow and covers the ground with a network of gnarled, twisted branches. It usually chooses to grow on the most desolate mountain sides and is about the only firewood that the people there have to burn.

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The Tale of Timber Toes

TIMBER TOES was a fluffy, tabby kitten with three white paws, and he lived at the old farmhouse with the red roof. He had lived there all the time he could remember, which was nearly two months, and he knew everything there was to know about the big kitchen, and the back kitchen, and the yard where they pumped the water, but he didn't know much about the rest of the world. Timber Toes was a good little kitten; he was fat, and he was fluffy and he washed his white paws 10 times a day—his fourth paw had been born black, so it did

not show the dirt—and his Tabby Mother was very proud of him; but as well as being fat, and clean, and fluffy, he was the most inquisitive tabby kitten you can imagine. All the time he wasn't washing he explored all over the big kitchen, and the back kitchen and the yard where the pump was, with his whiskers stiff and his tail twitching; and all the time he was washing he asked questions about what he had seen there; and as he washed his white paws 10 times a day, that meant he asked 70 times a week, which shows what



an inquisitive Timber Toes he was. One day he saw Mrs. Speckled Hen a-walking and a-pecking in the yard where the pump was.

"I wonder why she is here," said Timber Toes to himself, "and oh, I do wonder why she wears bright yellow stockings and a little red cap. I must go out and ask her."

So out he went, with his whiskers stiff and his tail twitching, most inquisitive, and "Good morning, Mrs. Speckled Hen," said he. "Good morning, Timber Toes," said she, and went on a-walking and a-pecking up and down the yard.

"Why are you here this fine day, a-walking and a-pecking?" asked Timber Toes.

"Because I find more to eat here than in the farmyard," answered Mrs. Speckled Hen, as she sped a hayseed and gobbled it up.

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Quacker Family, all going down to the Duck Pond for a swim. Timber Toes grew very excited when he saw them.

"Look at those people with funny flat feet, who walk pad, pad," he cried. "That is the Quacker Family," said Master Jimmy. "They are just going for a swim."

"A swim," cried Timber Toes. "What is that?" and he followed them down to the Duck Pond, with his whiskers stiff and his tail twitching, most inquisitive. The Quacker Family went pad, pad, down to the edge of the water, and then away they swam, like a little white fleet, to an island in the middle of the pond.

"So that is swimming," cried Timber Toes, more excited than ever; and he ran to the end of a big log which was sticking out into the water.

"Quack, Quack," shouted the Quacker Family out by the island; and two of them stood on their heads to see what they could find at the bottom of the pond.

"Oh, I wonder what they are doing out there!" cried Timber Toes, balancing himself on the very end of the log. "I wonder why they are standing on their heads and waving their feet in the air—Oh I wonder—" and then he overbalanced and fell plop into the pond himself. Master Jimmy who was looking on, fished him out again; and such a funny, wet, little kitten as he was you never have seen. His whiskers were all limp and his tail wouldn't twitch any more; but he didn't mind, not he. He just ran home to his Mother Tabby, who was waiting by the fire in the big kitchen, and told her all about it.

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TWILIGHT TALES

Jamie and the Lucy Lee

A LETTER for Master Jamie Peabody Jr., said the lady at the head of the breakfast table—she was his mother.

"Why, that's me," said Jamie.

"Why, so it is," said his mother.

Jamie took the large white envelope in his hands, looked at it back and front, and laid it down beside his plate. He went on taking bites from a slice of toast and marmalade.

"Aren't you going to open it?" asked his father.

"Pretty soon. I'm thinking about it now," Jamie looked out of the window. "Guess I'll open it," he said at last.

"I would," said his father, "or you'll be getting another before this one's read."

The letter read:

"Dear Jamie: After our delightful talk yesterday, I know that you are interested in the sea. If your mother is willing, tomorrow at 12 o'clock, will you have luncheon with me on my ship the Lucy Lee? She is in the harbor now being repainted and I should like very much to show her to you. Your faithful friend, John Curry, Captain of the Lucy Lee."

Jamie's mother looked up in surprise. "Where did you meet Captain Curry, dear?"

"Oh, I met him on the street," said Jamie, "and we talked about things—mostly ships and sailors."

The next day, Jamie's nurse took him down to the harbor, and there was Captain Curry waiting for him. A very large sailing ship was tied to one of the wharves. Sailors were painting the sides, so Jamie knew this must be the Lucy Lee.

"I'm glad you wore a sailor suit," said Captain Curry. "Well, shall we go aboard?"

"Yes, please," said Jamie, in a small but perfectly happy voice.

So they went up the gangplank and

on to the ship. There were a great many boxes and bundles and trunks. They had to squeeze by them to get to the stairway.

"Way in front, beyond the boxes, is where the sailors live. Now up these stairs on to the main deck," said the captain.

A barefoot sailor was scrubbing the deck and touched his cap as they went past. Jamie touched his own cap in return. He saw hundreds of ropes and pulleys and the great sails all spread out over the decks. Three sailors were mending them with needles as long as Jamie's hands.

Then they climbed some more stairs to the rooms where Captain Curry lived—a bedroom with a tiny bunk built into the wall and another room full of charts and maps and compasses. Lunch was set out on a little table just for two, and a big brown sailor, with marmalade tattooed on his hands, waited on them.

Jamie was having a beautiful time but more fun was coming. Captain Curry strapped him on to his back and climbed a little swaying rope ladder up the tallest mast. They went up and up endlessly, and then through a hole. Jamie expected to see the other side of the world when he opened his eyes. They were in a sort of big steel barrel, attached high up on the mast, which is called the look-out. The harbor and the town were spread out far, far below. Jamie tried to find his house. He couldn't. The ships looked like bath brushes bobbing about in the tub. He pulled a button off his sleeve and dropped it.

"Lumme!" said one of the sailors on the deck, "Rainin' buttons on me."

At last they went down, for Jamie's father was waiting on the wharf to take him home again.

"Good-by, Jamie," said Captain Curry. "If ever I find any pirates I'll bring one home to you."

"Thank you," said Jamie.

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EDUCATIONAL

Government Schools on Indian Reservations

By EDITH HILL CARNES

NONRESERVATION schools under United States Government supervision such as Chilocco, Haskell and Riverside are well-ordered institutions with highly polished hardwood floors, reception-rooms, spacious assembly halls and gymnasiums—indeed, every modern convenience. But these are not average Indian schools. The reservation school, sometimes seven or eight miles from a town, hedged in by limitations, is the common type.

I have spent several years as an employee in such places, and when I left them I was at a loss to see how the children were benefited by being held in them. These children are supposed to be taught morality, sanitation, English, but it is problematical whether they are taught them in the right way.

These institutions are maintained in conjunction with an agency, an office in which the affairs of the Indians are transacted. The superintendent is the head of the school and also of the agency. There are various clerks: lease, property, financial, and stenographers and file clerks. Cottages are furnished these employees, so that the place is a self-contained village with the superintendent as legislative, judicial and executive officer. He may be a petty tyrant if he chooses—and there have been those who chose to be—for no one is likely to report the true conditions to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for in all probability the letter of complaint would be returned to the superintendent for an explanation. In that way the complainant would make himself liable to the superintendent's disfavor. There have been instances, however, of employees risking this, and better conditions have resulted.

Water and Heat

These schools are often in a run-down and impoverished condition. At one place it had been impossible to find an adequate water supply. Several wells were dug; dams were erected, with almost no results. Once a day the engineer pumped, and at that time the cook and the employees would hurry with pails and pails to lay in a supply to last them until pumping time again. It is needless to say that laundry work could not be done in the right way, to say nothing of keeping the buildings in a sanitary condition. After years of testings, a water supply was finally found, but it was unfit for drinking purposes.

At another school there was plenty of water, but it was shut off most of the time in winter, for the building was poorly heated, and the pipes would burst. The engineer was a special friend of the superintendent's, and as he felt that his position was not dependent on his efficiency, he was slack in keeping up his work. Often he slept until almost breakfast time, and did not start the water until late in the morning. The superintendent had a barrel of water put outside the door, and if the boys cared enough for their appearance to desire a wash before eating, all they had to do was to break the ice, if it was in a breakable condition, and take a cold plunge. The matron managed to have a pail of water heated on her stove, so that the little boys could have a very small allowance for their toilet.

Possible Explanations

There are many sides from which to view these untoward conditions. The superintendent and employees, and he lets them get along any way they can. Then when an inspector comes he shows them up as "bad" employees. Or, he may be in bad standing himself, and the department is trying to "freeze" him out. Or, the appropriation for the school may be limited. There is a great deal of "red tape" in this department of governmental work, just as there is in other departments. For instance, boys' clothing is sent in by lots. There may be no overalls that will fit the smallest boys, so the matron has to put tucks in them or fix them up in any way she can. Visitors seeing such misfits may surmise that somebody is at fault, either through carelessness or through lack of taste. Such articles of clothing may be purchased in "open market," if the superintendent is fortunate enough to be allowed such a privilege.

During my stay at one school three different superintendents were in charge. The first one was an elderly man, and I understood he was asked to resign. He was not allowed to buy in open market, and for months the school had been without sugar. His

successor was able to obtain almost anything for which he asked.

The next one was a man promoted from the office force. He was a favorite of the former superintendent's and was appointed on his recommendation. Soon after the clerk went into office he was indicted for embezzlement, with an Indian interpreter and a judge who helped to defraud in a deal.

Notwithstanding the fact that the bulletin published by the Government states that an employee should be willing to devote all his time to the school work, some are not willing to do this, even though they insist on keeping their positions. So unless one is willing to be called out of bed at any and all hours of the night the Indian service is no place for one.

Close confinement in isolated places tends toward narrowness, and there are petty jealousies, gossip and backbiting among the employees. Few persons of sterling character will stay in these schools unless they have decided to take up missionary work in earnest.

Opposition to the Schools

Most of the children, as well as the parents, are opposed to schools. I have seen little ones cry and scream when left there. Oftentimes the superintendent withholds the monthly checks of the parents if they do not bring the children to school. This may seem unjust, but, unless some means are used, the children are allowed to "run wild." In some cases district schools are near, but there are very few Indians who will patronize them. Even among the civilized tribes there is a reluctance to attend the white schools.

The Indian children are bright. Of course, they do not advance as rapidly as white children, for they must learn

a new language. A little half-blood Choctaw, who knew the alphabet before he was two years old, is an example of Indian perspicacity. He learned the letters from the blocks with which he played; later his mother, who was a white woman, noticed that when he began to read he picked out the letters instead of looking at the word as a whole. So she allowed him to forget them, and at the age of 4 he was reading. This child did not speak the Indian language, however.

In the absence of a teacher a matron was placed in the classroom. She was unable to find the daily program, so she would have to ask the little ones what recitations came at certain periods. The reply would invariably be: "She tells stories at this time, please." When the teacher returned she was amused to think that the matron believed she had so many story-telling periods.

In some instances the children do not hear English spoken correctly, for the landress, cook and seamstress do not have to be educated to English or to the school. There is nothing about the salary of positions in these schools to attract persons of unusual ability, nor is the life which one has to lead an incentive. Teachers are paid from \$50 to \$75 a month; matrons from \$40 to \$45; seamstresses about \$40, and laundresses \$30.

The average reservation school does little toward civilizing the Indian. While the manner of living is different from that in the camp, the only associates the children have are those of their own tribe or of another tribe, and while the Indian language is supposed to be prohibited, it is used while the children are at play. Instead of breaking down racial distinctions the separate school tends to strengthen them.

The Observatory

A TWOFOOLD significance is attached to the broad program of agricultural education which is to go into effect this winter in the Canadian Province of Ontario. In the first place, it is without doubt the most elaborate effort of its kind ever undertaken in the Dominion and second, it will be administered by the Department of Agriculture rather than by the Department of Education. The venture, of course, is not wholly a new one. Previously short courses in agriculture have been given in many parts of Canada, Ontario included, but the present one is contemplated as a "year" beginning Nov. 27 and lasting into March. This season corresponds with the customary dull period on the farms.

Twelve school centers for the province have already been chosen. Here classes for both boys and girls will be established. Only farmers' children will be allowed to attend and they must be between the ages of 16 and 35. No fees are to be charged, and, inasmuch as Government bulletins will be largely used as textbooks, the only expense to students will be the cost of daily transportation to and from school, or in the case of those living at the school, the cost of board and lodging. Classes will follow the schedule in operation in the regular public schools. Except that the year is of only three months' duration it is not, in any sense of the word, a part-time project.

There is no expectation, probably not even hope, of turning out expert farmers in so short a period, even though the students, without exception, will already have had a substantial training in the practical aspects of agricultural life. But the fact that all these attending are acquainted with the actual processes of agriculture and know the nature of farm work will make it possible for the schools to omit much instruction of an elementary nature. This should prove to be no small advantage and should insure a progress in the classroom much more rapid than is common.

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Additional illustration of the fact that the modern Canada is taking its agriculture seriously is contained in the campaign against the importation of boys from the important public schools of England. Young men who have sufficient capital from private sources to take up land in Canada will be placed with substantial and progressive farmers in the provinces of their own choice. They will gain practical experience in the farming methods of the Dominion and receive pay in the bargain. The Government undertakes to keep in

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Concerted action by the National Education Association and the Music Teachers' National Association has already resulted in a noticeable improvement in the status of music as a public school subject. Several states and a score of cities are now according the study increased recognition.

According to Will C. Earhart, director of music in the Pittsburgh schools, Pennsylvania has the following recent accomplishments to its credit:

Music is considered a major subject with adequate time allotment.

The State assumes the same responsibility for the training and certification of its teachers of English or mathematics.

Definite musical attainment is required of every elementary school-teacher seeking a certificate.

Adequate training in music is offered in all normal schools, and every student must take the course.

A plan for giving high-school credit for the study of specialized music technique under teachers outside the school has been approved and will soon go into effect.

A state music week will be observed this autumn.

Public Instruction in India

Calcutta, India
Special Correspondence

IN INDIA ever since Lord Macaulay's famous Minute, penned some 90 years ago, education has followed a strictly western, and literary turn. This has led to the market for government and other clerkships being education being neglected.

An enthusiast named Captain Petavel, late of the Royal Engineers, and an earnest student of sociological problems has, with the assistance of the Calcutta University, one of the leading Calcutta journals, and some prominent men of Bengal, both European and Indian, been propounding a radical solution. This consists in the grafting of the practical onto the present type of education. As a beginning he suggests that scholars going to school in the towns should, also, go to country branches of the schools. Here they should spend half the day being taught, and half in studying the rudiments of agriculture. If all else failed, they would at least earn their living by acting as messengers for the bringing in of market produce.

Captain Petavel suggests that the students spend a long day in the country and sleep the night out on alternate days. The teachers, too, instead of being disappointed men, dragging along without any ambition, would share in the imparting and receiving of agricultural instruction. In time a number of co-operative agricultural colonies might be instituted with great profit to the students themselves.

SCHOOLS

Pennsylvania College for Women

Woodland Road Pittsburgh, Pa.
A College of Liberal Arts
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53rd Year Opens September 18th, 1923
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FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN
One of the leading schools in the South. Modern buildings. Located in the heart of the city. Virginia, famed for climate and beauty of scenery. Elective. Preparatory and college courses. High standards. Exceptional facilities for training. Kindergarten and primary teachers associated. Graduates of meeting teacher requirements anywhere. Exceptional residence facilities at Potomac Club for non-resident students. Address
MISS HARRIETTE MELISSA MILLS, Principal
Five X New York University Bldg., Washington Square, N. Y.

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Training for the art of home-making. Training for home responsibilities. Exclusive and continuous use of Practice House.
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The American youth of today must build a strong character and receive thorough preliminary instruction.

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90th Year Opens Sept. 18

The Culture That Is to Be Found in Agriculture

IT IS the occupation of farming to cultivate the soil; but, as has often been remarked, the vocation of farming serves equally to cultivate the husbandman. There is thus one culture for the land and one for the man, and the two are reciprocal. The lower purpose of agriculture is to grow crops; the higher purpose is to grow men.

This essential truth always wears and is by no means new. It is perhaps what Paul meant when he said: "The husbandman that laboureth must be first partaker of the fruits."

The cultivation of manhood as a fundamental element in agriculture has been much emphasized by the Grange. In the ritualistic teachings of this order and in the current programs the culture of manhood and the importance of the production of crops. And some naive persons who say of the Grange that it forgets agriculture are guilty of shallow thinking and have only the idea that farm industry is minimized.

Above Soil Culture
A similar misconception is prevalent with respect to the agricultural colleges. While it is widely believed that other colleges are the special in-

struments of human culture, it is curiously apprehended that an agricultural college should be dedicated to a lower ideal, namely to soil culture. So these critics think that the agricultural college curricula should omit everything from the level of the soil upward, never rising to the height of a man's head or his heart. Fortunately this hallucination is slowly waning.

Besides Greek and Latin
Meantime the culture implicit in agriculture flourishes and bears its pleasant fruits in larger human lives. For it has been abundantly discovered that culture, even of the academic variety, is not the exclusive product of Greek and Latin, nor even of history and literature, but that it comes equally from every earnest effort of the human heart and intelligence to understand its environment. It should not be, but it often has been, a matter of great surprise for educators to discover that agricultural studies are quite as cultural in their results as the dead languages.

The agricultural high schools of Denmark are world-famous for the revolution they have effected in the farming industries of that tidy little land. But the revolution came simultaneously in the life of the countryside and in the practices of husbandry. That one of the most popular and efficient subjects in the curriculum of these Danish agricultural schools is music. The report is altogether plausible. If one were setting out today to improve the swine production of Nebraska he might wisely begin by giving the young Nebraskans music lessons. Or, conversely, if one wanted to bring more culture to Boston he might reasonably begin with agriculture.

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Classified Advertisements

BY STATES AND CITIES

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Situated on the lake about 10 miles from Cleveland with private beach, boat and bathhouse, a large, comfortable home for year-round living. Over 2 1/2 acres, with a profusion of fruit and shade trees and vegetable and flower gardens. House has all city conveniences of water, electric light, etc. Box A-91, The Christian Science Monitor, 512 Bulkeley Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

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IRRIGATED LAND

About 4000 acres remaining unsold under C.A.T. Act, full water rights, can be sold to settlers at \$35.50 an acre. This C.A.T. Act project is for sale as a whole, at price to suit purchaser, a handsome profit. Located about 100 miles north of Rock Springs, main line Union Pacific R.R.; irrigated country west of new county, on state scenic highway, about half way to south entrance of Yellowstone Park. Address OWEN, 1107 North Louisa St., Glendale, California.

FOR SALE—"Two Oaks" year round Colonial country home on paved road, strictly modern; 10 acres, equipped for poultry; 30 miles drive from State House, Columbus, Address W. R. WELTON, R. D. No. 2, Westerville, Ohio.

GENUINE SABLE: A beautiful North Wood ward house, stream line, for \$7500. Requires \$4200. H. C. ADAMS, Realtor, Cherry 7078 (Detroit, Mich.).

TO LET—FURNISHED

CLEVELAND, Ohio, 1677 East 51st Street—Comfortable home available for one year; six completely and nicely furnished rooms; piano; electric garage. Apply 1677 East 51st Street.

JAS. ANGELES, CALIF.—Five room, well furnished flat; Wilshire district; good car service; garage. Apply 3537 Whitehouse Place.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

MILINERY SHOP

Suburb of Portland; established 25 years; business in excellent condition; advantageously located in growing suburban town. M. E. C. 617 Congress St., Portland, Me.

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—An Exclusive Agent in each city or town in Ohio, to sell The Star Building, Rubber Door Mat, Retail for \$1.75. Write for particulars, P. O. FLEISCHER, 721 Newview Ave., N. W., Canton, Ohio.

PROMO prevents valve sticking. Forms compression seal, removes carbon, saves gas. Special trial can 50c. Agents wanted. Write PROMO, 465 21st St., Oakland, Cal.

COUNTRY HOME

CHOICE country home, high estate, near Boston, open for guests during peaceful, quiet surroundings. 8-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WASHN, D. C. REPRESENTATIVE
W. J. Danderson, Woodward Bldg., Wash., D.C. represents associations and individuals in Income Tax, Interstate Commerce, Federal Trade, Army, Navy, Treasury, Interior, Alien Property and all Government, Department and Bureau matters.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

NEW YORK CITY, 17 W. 42d St.—VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC.—Offering a direct personal service by trained employment people who enjoy the confidence of Manhattan's finest business houses, personal interviews. Phone 2-1000.

LOUISE C. HAIN, 280 D'Avia, New York City. Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. Registration in person.

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SALISMAN, hustler, married, well exp., will represent manufacturer or jobber having good line, Philadelphia, Pa. Room 101, 34 S. 17th St., Philadelphia.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

AM breaking up housekeeping and wish to sell my Steiner Concert Grand Piano. Its tone must be heard to be appreciated. Can be bought at a very low figure. Telephone 6811-B, or call 187 Belmont Street, Wollaston, Mass.

USED CARS

DETROIT ELECTRIC COUP
In first-class condition. Renewed battery. Guaranteed two years or 8000 miles. Liding and paint new. Also four very good cars. \$750. MRS. E. J. STIMPSON, 101 Vermont St., Brookline, Mass. Tel. Ashburton 2948.

AUTOS FOR SALE

HAYNES, 1922 for sale; 5-passenger touring car; driven 7000 miles. Price right. Call Center Newton 1915-W (Mass.).

INDIA IS ENDEAVORING TO RELIEVE DISTRESS
CALCUTTA, July 6 (Special Correspondence)—Strong feeling has been aroused among the Eurasian community at the nature of the official reply to questions put in the Legislative Assembly in which the Government maintained that it had no information as to severe distress among the members of that community domiciled in the country who had been demobilized after military service, or on account of wholesale dismissals from the railways in pursuance of the policy of Indianization.

These replies do not harmonize with the admission made by the Viceroy and other high officials to Colonel Gidney, parliamentary leader of the Eurasian community. Many Europeans and Eurasians who have been dismissed from the railways have received written statements saying that they were being replaced by Indians. One high railway official wrote to "Colonel Gidney saying that they were unable on the score of economy to employ Anglo-Indians."

The Government refuses to publish the correspondence with the railways, from which it is not unnaturally inferred that they are Indianizing the railways at the expense of other sections of the community. They also decline the suggestion to form an Anglo-Indian regiment, on the ground that it would involve the disbandment of an existing Indian regiment of the regular army.

As a palliative for the distress, Colonel Gidney suggests the acceptance of schemes for assisted emigration to the colonies. Colonel Dunlop, vice-chairman of the Ex-Services Association, has offered from 50,000 to 100,000 rupees to assist a properly conducted scheme. It has also been proposed to form agricultural colonies in suitable areas in India, such as the Sukkur Barrage, the Sarda Canal and the Sutlej Valley.

TIMBER EMBARGO CONSIDERED
TORONTO, July 24 (Special Correspondence)—Owing to the heavy export of hardwood logs to the United States, it is possible an embargo may be placed. In the district of Algoma alone, in northern Ontario, 200 townsships contain an estimated total of 6,000,000,000 feet of hardwood. One American contract is for 50,000,000 feet of hardwood logs, to be renewed later for an equal amount. It is pointed out that the logs are being exported in preference to the establishment of mills in Ontario, which might give employment to thousands of men.

REAL ESTATE

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

Unusually attractive colonial type house. You must see to appreciate workmanship. Hot water heat with more than enough radiation for comfort this winter. 7 rooms; sun room; bed room; tiled bath room; set-in bath tub, etc.; built-in china cabinet and book case; breakfast room; splendid electrical fixtures and wall paper; also garage and driveway. Corner lot goes with house. A bargain if sold this week. See house at 52 Alforden Street, corner Boylston Street, Newton Highlands, Mass., or call Aspirwall 1880 after 8:30 p. m.

For Sale in East Foxboro, Mass., 22 miles from Boston, on N. Y. N. H. & Hartford Railroad, 18 acres of land with six-room house, force pump, barn, shed, henhouses, brooder house, young fruit trees, asparagus bed, strawberry bed, raspberries, quince, good for home use; two acres of mowing. Terms, reasonable price. W. R. ROBINSON.

HINGHAM
"Will sell my cottage at a big reduction: 17c fare from Boston; heating, bathing, dining; act quickly. Tel. Brighton 018-M, or address L-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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CLEVELAND, Ohio—Practitioner's office part time, telephone. Tel. 1-1000. The Christian Science Monitor, 512 Bulkeley Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Will share office and warehouse in wholesale district, very reasonable. JENNETT, C. O., Cherry 2507.

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE, part time, afternoons, H. A. 88, The Christian Science Monitor, 512 Bulkeley Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—For business people, bed room and sitting room or single room; newly furnished. Telephone 100-1000.

CHICAGO, Hampden Court—Large, orderly, beautifully arranged, elegantly furnished suite room; exclusive, private, comfortable, accommodated two. Tel. 1-1000.

CHICAGO—Large, beautiful, furn. room, 3 closets; priv. bath; ready Sept. 1; also large 2nd floor, 2nd bath, ready Sept. 1; also large 1st floor, 1st bath, ready Sept. 1.

CHICAGO—2, 3, 4 and 5 room furn. apt. \$12 to \$20; Sheridan St., bus, beach, 4011 Leumore Ave., Tel. 1-1000.

CHICAGO—Newly furn. room in mahogany, with twin beds; connecting bath; also single room, 1010 Old Ave., Tel. 1-1000.

CHICAGO—R. E. rm., light and cheerful; priv. bath; exc. trans; mair. couple or 2 girls; Prot. Tel. after 6 p. m., Juniper 7151.

NEW YORK CITY—Comfortable rooms for business women; elevator apt. \$3.50; near Park; 88-110, Riverside 2506, Box H-88, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY (145 St.), 854 Broadway—Desirable; outside; elevator; priv. family; suitable for one or two. Apt. 68, Audubon 2760.

NEW YORK CITY, 606 W. 116 St.—Large, light, room suitable one or two. Phone 1-1000. Telephone Cathedral 4000 mornings. FLOHR.

NEW YORK CITY, 615 W. 143 St., Apt. 41, Audubon 7200. Woman; couple; bedroom; sun living room; kitchen; river view; reasonable.

NEW YORK CITY, 220 W. 109 St.—Very pleasant room in refined family. Phone Acad-emy 1874.

NEW YORK CITY, 62 W. 96th St.—Furnished or unfurnished. Telephone Riverside 4207.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WATCHMAKER, also an engraver—high class watchmaking; very accurate; permanent position. An experienced engraver who can assist with sales in the jewelry store; modern; shop comfortable. Population 35,000. S. F. LITTLE JEWELRY CO., Cumberland, Maryland.

HIGH CLASS watchright, capable of repairing all kinds of machinery, especially hand saws and presses; shop located in Ohio. M-55, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED houseman, painter, elevator operator, bell-boys; permanent position. Phone 1-1000. Hotel Grosvenor, 25 5th Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NURSERY governess (Christian Scientist preferred) between 40 and 50; free to travel; to take charge of two-and-half-year child; references required. Write C. HENDRICKS, Intaken, New Jersey.

EXPERIENCED stenographer wanted for office of Sept. 1; possibly permanent; bond house. 415 Big. Add. W-43, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

FAMILY wishes to share home with young business woman or student who drives an automobile. Box 8-35, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

YOUNG GIRL to help part time with light housework; care of two children; electrical conveniences. 2205 Bedford Ave., Cleveland Heights, Ohio. Tel. 1-1000.

WOMAN wanted for general housework; no washing. MRS. A. G. HOADLEY, 1520 E. 50th St., Tel. Drexel 4067, Chicago.

WOMAN, housework, two family, small home, moderate salary. J. MIDWORTH, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GENERAL housework, woman to assist; good wages; good wages; light right party. Address H. 3884 Partner, St. Louis, Mo.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHIEF ENGINEER of steel fabricating plant (M. AM. Soc. E. E.), sales and design, specialties in office, mill and industrial buildings; solicits correspondence relative to responsible position. Box 2-52, The Christian Science Monitor, 512 Bulkeley Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

AUDITOR, office manager, 10 years' experience in San Francisco, particularly proficient in import and export business and warehousing. Address R. M., 625 Mkt. St., Suite 200, San Francisco, Calif.

SALESMAN (35) desires to make change, city or travel, furnish best of references as to character and ability. Box 8-28, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

YOUNG MAN desires to make a change to position with large opportunity. Would accept position of trust; good character, willing. Box 8-83, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

YOUNG MAN, married, college graduate, seven years' teaching experience, wishes business connection with large and well known. The Christian Science Monitor, 512 Bulkeley Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

PRACTICAL window shade man desires position; can measure and estimate; middle aged. H-40, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

HIGH CLASS middle-aged business man wants connection; experienced salesman in listed stocks and bonds. A-14, The Christian Science Monitor, 512 Bulkeley Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

ACCOUNTANT, 10 years' exp., desires position with reliable Chicago firm. A-12, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

HIGH SCHOOL commercial department teacher desires position Los Angeles County; have state credentials; 2 years' successful exp. L. W. McCLIN, 310 S. Alvarado St., Los Angeles, Calif.

RELIABLE, capable executive, broad experience, desires position. Los Angeles County; have state credentials; 2 years' successful exp. L. W. McCLIN, 310 S. Alvarado St., Los Angeles, Calif.

COLLEGE man, former school teacher, desires school or business position, day or evening. 1017E, 145 W. 112 St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Position as dictation operator; accustomed to handling business correspondence; the four years' banking experience; references. The Christian Science Monitor, 629 Van Ness Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

SECRETARY, expert, stenographer, bookkeeper, office manager, desires position outside matter; name; \$60 begin. Box 8-33, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

LADY with nine years' stenographic and secretarial experience desires position; highest references. Box N-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED young woman desires secretarial position. Box L-41, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

GOOD houseworker desires engagements by the day. MRS. LESLIE, care Housekeeper, 220 W. 41st St., New York City.

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS TO LET

SECOND floor of new two-family house in restricted residence section near D. L. & W. and trolley; six rooms and sun parlor; \$100 monthly; available Sept. 1. 17 Melrose Ave., East Orange, Phone Orange 4822-W.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—For rent, well-furnished house of 7 rooms, near Principia; modern; garage; sleeping porch; rent \$150 month. Write 1221 Laurel.

DETROIT, Cadillac Ave., near Kercheval—Fine locality; lower; possession Sept. 1st; \$80, including garage. Telephone Hickory 3507.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Prof. Cizek's Classes for Vienna Child Artists

By MARJORIE SHULER

AN AFTERNOON with the child artists of Vienna—that's an adventure worth having. What is back of the work with which these boys and girls are startling Europe? How much of a guiding hand is reached forth by their teacher, Professor Cizek? Are the motives and purposes of their unusual work his or theirs?

It is easy enough to find out in present-day Vienna. No traffic blocks the way down the Graben. The sidewalks are practically deserted as one rounds the corner and comes up against the great stone building where the State has assigned space to Professor Cizek for his experiment. Up and up the stone steps—elevators are rarely in use in Vienna these days. And finally the great bare studio. The door is wide open. There are no bars to entrance, especially when one has as a guide one of the best-known writers of children's stories in Austria, Frau Helene Scheu-Ries, whose books are almost entirely illustrated by this very group of child-artists. The adventure has begun.

Certainly there is freedom of choice for the youthful workers. In the back of the room are several girls bending over weaving frames. A boy is cutting out doll wooden figures. Half a dozen boys and girls are working at drawing boards. There is freedom, but freedom with a seriousness and an industry which show the possibilities inherent in youth, not for the breaking away from responsibility, but for the acceptance and fulfillment of it.

They are just an ordinary group of boys and girls in looks. No artistic temperament manifests itself in their garments or behavior. No smocks or student caps are there, no picturesque untidiness of dress or room. As simple as the room itself are the costumes of the children. Clean, ordinary garments, but with patches and darts eloquent of present-day conditions in Vienna. The drawings on which the children are working, like their clothes, are representative of conditions. For the most part they show the distribution of food, or clothing, the presentation of a toy to a child, all the various longings of the young artists tumbling from their finger tips as they wield pencil or brush. But there is humor in the absurd little wooden toys which are brightly colored and carefully mounted.

Professor Cizek himself, tall, commanding, a slight stoop in his broad shoulders, is going up and down the aisles between the desks, offering recommendations in an offhand fashion, advising, but never directing. For, as he explains himself, the system which has produced such remarkable results with these children is based solely on the idea that children have creative instinct and creative ability, which they will express if they are given an opportunity with encouragement and without oppressive instructions.

The most remarkable feature about the work of the group is the steadiness, its following of old and accepted

standards. There is plenty of fancy and fantasy and originality of line in the drawings, but the motives and purposes are conservative in comparison with the expressions of modern art. No futurism characterizes the work of the little group, but solid, time-tested qualities are there.

The boys and girls get up and leave their work, looking out upon the squares where the uncut grass stands, a reminder that no expense is incurred

the press springs from the very natural regret felt by an author at the disappearance of his efforts at literature into the dusty files of a newspaper office. This, from his own showing, accounts for Mr. Priestly's book of essays. They will suit the reader of desultory habit who, besides reading matter in neat small packets, desires some quaintness in the inclusions. He will find both these requirements in "Papers from Lilliput." Attending the little country fair described in one of them he will hear the stentorian voice of the cheapjack and smile at the zest of the market folk hoping to get something for nothing. There is certainly a sym-

Orchestra and Opera Plans of Josef Stransky

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—With the achievement to his credit of 12 years as a conductor in three important German operatic establishments—Prague Royal Opera, Stadtth of Hamburg, and Berlin Royal Opera—Josef Stransky, former leader of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, is now preparing to bring out a new chapter in his busy career by leading the State Symphony Orchestra of New York and taking the post of conductor of the Mozart Festival performances an-

day evening subscription concerts in Carnegie Hall this season. The dates are Nov. 8, 9, 22 and 23; Jan. 3, 4, 10, 11, 24, 25 and 31, and Feb. 1. Josef Hofmann, pianist, will be the soloist Nov. 8 and 9.

For the final concert of the cycle, at which the Ninth Symphony will be presented, the Symphony Society will have the assistance of the Oratorio Society of New York. Other soloists announced to appear at the Beethoven concerts are Sigrid Onegin, contralto, and Albert Spalding, violinist.

Goldman's Band will give its final open-air concert of this summer's Central Park Mall series on Sunday evening, Aug. 26. Edwin Franko Goldman estimates that his organization has played to about 1,000,000 people during this season's 60 free concerts in



Cover Designs Made by Child Artists of Vienna for the Sesame Books by Frau Helene Scheu-Ries

for work which is not strictly necessary to living in Vienna now. They stand in a little group at the door, talking quietly, no wild gestures, no bursts of enthusiasm about their work. And some of them drift into the office room beyond where the finished work of the classes is piled up, work which has already been exhibited in England, and which is to be sent to the United States for display this autumn.

On top of a filing case are some of the amusing little wooden figures, a merry-go-round in its gawdy and abandoned bring-up memories of the first scene of "Lilliput." Stuck up here and there on top of other filing cases and tables are some of the color work, a large proportion of which is so filled with the pathos of after-war living as to seem impossible of creation by children.

But the pathos is overtopped by the knowledge of what this opportunity means to the children of Vienna: children gathered from all over the city, from families which had great fortunes before the war, from families which had been reduced to poverty and servitude. Any child with ability and the desire to do so can enroll in the classes, and many children are finding there the training and freedom to express themselves which will count throughout their futures.

In view of this the patches and darts seem of little consequence. The seriousness and sadness of the children shrink into insignificance. The stone stairs lure one out through the doorway. It is summer and the sun is shining in the Prater, which is still beautiful despite the tall grass.

pathy with humanity and its ways about these essays. Reading one, then another during an idle half-hour will yield its entertainment.

"Trifles and Travels," by Arthur Keyser. (London: John Murray. Price 10s. 6d. net.) Mr. Keyser makes no more exigent demands upon the reader in this volume than in his "Peoples and Places."

As a young man in the eighties he possessed the maximum opportunity for meeting people in the public eye, and he writes of them fully and familiarly in these cheerful pages. If there emerge from among a great number of names only a few distinctive side-lights and anecdotes, that is probably because young people are more occupied in seeking to make than to glean impressions, and what they sit down to relate many years later is seldom a salient memory.

The writer is more worth following in his description of years spent in Spain and in the Malay Peninsula. Amongst the Malaysians, he lived in remote districts as an official under the Colonial Office, being well content with these "finest of Nature's gentlemen," whose friendship and confidence he possessed to a marked degree. Not only in the courts, but at all hours of the day in his own veranda, he would be called upon to decide points in equity which were not only to be accepted on a given point, but butchered as precedents through subsequent years. Truly, the priceless value of a sense of humor in dealing out justice and mercy to those whose traditions and customs are wholly at variance with our own, is set forth in many of these entertaining pages.

The Danish opera "Kaddara," book and music by Hakon Borresen and Norman Hansen, has been accepted by the Opera Royal de la Monnaie (Brussels), and will be performed there as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, including a French translation of the Danish text. The Belgian director, M. de Thoran, has stated that "it is a wonderfully beautiful opera."

Two of Sir Joshua Reynolds' best known pictures are soon to leave England for America. They are "Lady Crobie," afterward Countess of Glendower, daughter of Lord George Galloway, and "The Duke of Marlborough." These have just been purchased at private sale from the Sir Charles Tennant collection by the Duveen Brothers of New York.

nounced for the coming season by the Wagnerian Opera Company.

Receiving a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Stransky, recently returned from Europe, told of the pleasurable anticipation with which he views his approaching concert and operatic venture both in New York and other large cities of the east. He said:

"While I shall conduct a few Wagnerian operas, my special field will be Mozart. I believe it is impossible for a symphony concert director to attain to any degree of genuine success without the experience that comes from practical opera training."

Mr. Stransky modestly observed that his 12 years' labors already referred to included the conducting of 169 performances at the Hamburg Opera during the single season of 1909-10 shortly after his coming to New York. The Philharmonic Orchestra in the autumn of 1911 to succeed Gustav Mahler. Mr. Stransky had also been the successor to Mahler at the Hamburg Opera when the latter resigned from that institution some years previous.

Mr. Stransky says he is associating himself with the Wagnerian Opera Company because of the past success of the organization, because he believes there is a great demand for the company, and because he is convinced that New York City with a population of about 6,000,000 is ready for another grand opera establishment, as the Metropolitan Opera Company's performances are invariably sold out for each season.

"My New York work will begin on Nov. 28, the date of the opening concert of the State Orchestra," Mr. Stransky added. "We purpose to give special attention to the new school of English composers, which I consider to be the foremost school of this period. The State Symphony Orchestra will also be the official orchestra of the Wagnerian Opera Company the coming season."

New York Music Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Beethoven's nine symphonies will be performed in chronological sequence by the New York Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor, at six of the regular Thursday afternoon and Fri-

the park, the average nightly audiences being estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000.

Anna Pavlova will come to America this season under the management of S. Hurok, Inc., opening at the Manhattan Opera House, Oct. 8. It is announced that she will bring her entire Ballet Russe and orchestra, a company of 85, and 15 new ballet productions. The Hurok office also announces that Feodor Chaliapin will sing on Sunday evening, Oct. 14, in the Manhattan Opera House. Mr. Chaliapin will sing with both the Metropolitan Opera Company and the Chicago Civic Opera Association this season.

New York Stage Notes

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Pauline Lord is to be in a new play to be produced by Arthur Hopkins.

Eddie Nelson, seen here in "Sunkist," will play the leading role in "The Leftover," which Henry W. Savage is producing.

Otto Kruger has a leading role in "The Nervous Wreck," which Sam H. Harris is producing.

With Frederic Stanhope as director, Mrs. Henry B. Harris has put "The Crooked Square" in rehearsal. Edna Hibbard and Claude King are in the cast.

A. E. Mathews has been added to the cast of "But for the Grace of God."

"The Jolly Roger" will open at the National Aug. 30.

Walter Hampden has accepted the chairmanship of the Advisory Committee to the Washington Square College Players of New York University.

New pictures of next week include Pola Negri in "The Cheat" at the Rivoli, Zane Grey's "To the Last Man" at the Rialto, and "Where the North Begins" at the Capitol.

"Children of the Moon"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 22
COMEDY THEATRE, beginning Aug. 20, "Children of the Moon," by Martin Flavin. Directed by Louis Calvert and B. Iden Payne. The cast:

Thomas.....Whitford Kane
Madame Alberton.....Henrietta Crossman
Judge Alberton.....Albert Perry
Major John Bannister.....Paul Gordon
Laura Alberton.....Beatrice Terry

It will be interesting to see if the coming season offers another play which, as far as pure technical build of scene and act is concerned, will surpass this one. Mr. Flavin has hearkened to the playwright advice given long ago, that in a good play each scene should completely contribute toward the play's design and each act end with a turn in that design. After he gets well under way with his story, which he does about half a minute after the rise of the first act curtain, there is no hesitating, neither padding of or economizing in the scenes, and no compromise with conventionality.

The author has laid his scene in the midst of a family given to speaking their thoughts. When something is to be said, it is said at that moment, instead of being held over for the "big scene" in the next act. This is unusual and refreshing that it gives the theater-goer the impression that Mr. Flavin is a constant spendthrift of good dramatic material that he may need later on, but which he never really does need.

The story concerns a mother who loves so selfishly that she wrecks three lives. Her idea of love is founded on absorption, domination, restriction and control of the objects of her affection. Her own self-will is her only law. When aroused in what she thinks is her love for her husband, her son and her daughter, she runs blindly amuck, and lays about her with devastating fury, and with the inevitable result that she accomplishes only the opposite of her desires. An airplane accident lands a

young major near the home of the family in question. The household for the moment consists of a young girl, her grandmother, grandfather, a faithful butler and a doctor, friend of the family. The girl's mother is away for a few weeks. The major, a fine fellow, falls in love with the girl, and she with him. The others of the household are delighted.

The mother returns. Her pride is hurt, that her daughter has fallen in love without consulting her. In her unbridled jealousy she breaks off the match, with disastrous results. The theme is not a pleasant one; facts are not always pleasant to face. But the play is a powerful object-lesson. One of the characters voices the moral to be drawn: "Mind your own business."

In the acting Beatrice Terry carries off first honors for her remarkably true portrayal of the part of the mother, an entirely different mother than the one she played in "Mary the Third," and more exacting. In her acting there is such keen understanding that it is a delight to watch her even in an unsympathetic rôle. Henrietta Crossman is welcomed back to the New York stage in the part of the grandmother and gives a charming performance, reminding us occasionally of Mrs. Fiske. Paul Gordon, who in private life is Thomas Achelis, and was for several years prominent in dramatics at Yale University, has now come into his own as a finished professional actor. Much of the artistic rendition of this play is due to the delicate understanding of Miss Terry and Mr. Gordon. Florence Johns, as the girl in the case, gives a thoroughly good performance, as do Grant Stewart, Albert Perry, Whitford Kane and Harold Winston. F. L. S.

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Verse and Travel—

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"White Horses." Part I. Pictures. By Maxwell Armfield. (Oxford: Basil Blackwell. Price 2s. 6d. net.)

Mr. Armfield is a symbolist. "My love is like a red, red rose," sang Burns.

"You were a flower along the way
Whose perfume came to men."

sings Mr. Armfield. The omission of the adjective of comparison means something more than a different taste in grammar. It implies a fundamentally different way of seeing things. When Burns compares, Mr. Armfield transmutates. He envisages one thing, not as analogous to something else, but actually as that other thing; and that is the essence of symbolism.

Mr. Armfield's poems are full of such transmutations; full, especially of concrete images for abstract ideas. His aspirations and imaginings become white horses and unicorns. Sometimes his symbols are easy to interpret; sometimes not so easy; where they are obscure it is to be remembered that this little book is but the first part of a trilogy, which, when complete, will doubtless be the full and intelligible expression of a consistent envisagement of life. Meanwhile, in this first member of the trilogy there is much incidental beauty and strains of true music.

"Disembodied Hungary," by Ladislau Budy. (London: Grant Richards. Price 6s. net.)

This book is interesting, not so much for its contents, which cover already well-worn ground, but on account of the premises on which its argument is based and the introduction by Lord Newton.

The book is an endeavor to excite sympathy toward the restitution of Hungary to its former boundaries. Lord Newton uses the argument that Hungary was unduly punished for its participation in the war by stripping it of its territories, and that this punishment should now be remitted. It is only necessary to remember that Hungary was not "punished" in this sense, but that its territories themselves, whose inhabitants had for long groined under the harsh Magyar yoke, took advantage of Hungary's defeat to proclaim their freedom. Lord Newton's argument therefore resolves itself into the reactionary doctrine

that these nationalities should be deprived of their freedom in order that the oligarchic rule of Hungary should be restored to its former dimensions.

Dr. Budy employs the economic argument. He endeavors to prove that Hungary cannot exist within its present limits, setting out his reasons very clearly and ably. But even if we agree, and many Magyars refuse to do so, we cannot consent to Dr. Budy's obvious conclusion. It would have been no argument for a refusal on the part of Great Britain to grant the existing treaty with Ireland to state that the Union was necessary to England's economic convenience. Nor can it be any argument on the part of Dr. Budy to contend that the return of Hungary's provinces to it is necessary to its commercial prosperity. The days when the smaller nationalities must be coerced for the convenience of the greater are gone, never, we may hope, to return.

"Papers from Lilliput," by J. B. Priestly. (Cambridge: Bowes & Bowes, 6s. net.)

The practice of publishing in book form articles which have appeared in

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THE HOME FORUM

The Trade-Secret of the Poets

HOW are poems made? The critics and scholars have been striving time out of mind to discover and to tell us, with no very impressive results. The poets themselves, with their dark talk about the Muses, Parnassus, and the Pierian Spring, have not helped us much, and one is tempted at times to believe that they have wanted this matter to remain a mystery—what might perhaps be called a trade-secret. Edgar Allan Poe, in disgust at the nonsense which had been talked and written on the subject, once penned an elaborate account of the way he had made "The Raven," trying to make it appear that the thing was done as unfeelingly as an automobile. The result of this effort was that no one believed him, and it is now rather generally agreed that his alleged analysis of his own composition is at least as imaginative and remote from fact as the poem with which it purports to deal.

Perhaps it is best to conclude that poets do not often know how their poems are made. Prose, we might say, is manufactured in the small spot of sunshine in which we live our daily lives, but poetry is made in the wide surrounding shadows, and it is hard to say, even for those who dwell among those shadows most habitually, what goes on there. All that the poet can say is that his best lines come from where he knows not where. He does not make them. He looks and they are there. It is the poor lines, which have to be fabricated in the sunshine, that cost him the labor. These he can tell us all about. It is better that he should be chosen, as it were, by the lines he writes than that he should consciously choose them; far better that he remain a passive instrument than that he should thrust himself forward as an active agent. Something deeper and more pervasive than he knows is striving, if he be really a poet, for utterance through him, and with this something the little artifices of conscious contrivance can only interfere.

This mood of passive acceptance on the poet's part has been recognized for ages and has been variously typified in the myths and legends dealing with poetic inspiration. No modern poet has been more successful in suggesting the proper attitude than Shelley was in the use he made of his favorite metaphor of the aolian harp. A very fitting and beautiful image, this, of the poet's patient waiting for some mysterious and unseen visitant, for a breath out of the shadow to stir his thoughts to ecstasy. All that he could do himself was to reduce what was given him to order and harmony.

Always he could say of himself, as he does in Alastor:

Serenely now
And moveless, as a long-forgotten lyre
Suspended in the solitary dome
Of some mysterious and deserted fane,
I wait thy breath, Great Parent, that
my strain
May modulate with murmurs of the
air,
And motions of the forest and the sea,
And voice of living beings, and woe
and hymns
Of night and day, and the deep heart
of man.

But there is another reason why poets cannot tell us how poems are

back again. There would be a tremendous warbling and chattering within, and then another dark head would appear, and so on all day. The father and mother birds, clinging like ornaments of painted bronze to the nest, would twitter exhortations, and all the little ones would be tumbling together at the opening to listen.

In the end, I am quite sure it was the brothers and sisters that handily pushed the biggest out from behind; then, what an uproar! Squeaking frantically, the little thing dropped a foot, the parents flew shrieking round, then the lovely untried wings spread, the forked tail feathered out, the wee creature rose heavily, came round on a wobbling curve and so back home again. For a week after that the fun and the

The Pearl of the Baltic

THE approach to Visby, ancient capital of the Baltic island of Gotland, is one of unforgettable beauty. The town of "roses and ruins" rises fairly from the blue tideless waters of the Baltic, its strong city walls pearly gray in the early morning light, the majestic ruins of its many churches—St. Maria with its fine tower, St. Nicholas and its beautiful rose window—clear against the sky line; the quaint Hanse houses and the ivy-clad Burnelster dwelling nestling among the trees; the imposing towers of the ancient walls girdling the sleeping town.

It is the combination of fairy lore and historical romance which makes Visby, and indeed the whole of Got-

land, is known to have been built in twelve hundred.

But Valdemar, King of Denmark, came in disguise to spy out the land. By promise of marriage to the proud daughter of one of these wealthy merchants, who cared more for the promise of a throne than for the well-being of her city, he was enabled to enter the great walls without striking a blow. Visby was spared only by the sacrifice of its rich treasures. Valdemar placed three great tubs in the market square and ordered them to be filled with gold and gems before sundown, and legend tells us that not until the famous caruncles from the windows of St. Nicholas were added to the pile was the King content.

Visby soon recovered from the foray of Valdemar. For many years the

The Light of the World

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE who lived on the southern coast of the United States was accustomed, evening after evening, to enjoy the appearance of the great light in one of the government lighthouses some twenty miles off the shore. Just at sunset the light would become visible, flashing in and out with regularity as the lamp revolved on its great stand. As the night advanced the light became plainer, until in the black darkness its full glow shone clearly to guide, comfort, and bless all travelers who came within the sweep of its rays. Whatever the conditions without—whether cloudy or fair, stormy or clear—the light was the same, strong and unchanging, guiding the ships in their course, to whatever country they might belong or for whatever purpose they were there. All that came within the wide circle of the light were blessed by its rays.

As the watcher pondered one evening on the joy of the beauty and usefulness of the light, the thought suddenly came that its never failing purpose was made possible because of the fact that the lamp was faithfully tended from within. Never did the keeper of the light neglect to cleanse, fill, and trim the great lamp each day, well knowing that upon his vigilant, careful work depended the happiness and safety of many. To fulfill its design of usefulness, the light demanded and received great care and watchfulness.

Jesus said, "Ye are the light of the world." What an inspiring statement! What more beautiful or grand than to endeavor to make our lives correspond to the activities of the beautiful, helpful light? And each one of us may claim that privilege. We may each become a light in a world of apparent sorrow, suffering, and discouragement; and in just the proportion that we strive to be a true light unto others does the darkness disappear from our own lives. Who has not in some severe trial known someone who has stood, even as a great light on a stormy sea, comforting, helping, and healing in the dark hour; and great is the joy of that one who stands as the light.

But if we would know the joy of being a faithful light, we too must daily tend our light from within. The cleansing and purifying of thought, the removal of whatever would clog or render imperfect the glow of the light, and the replenishing of the oil of gratitude, consecration, and joy, must be attended to with great care and vigilance. To permit thoughts of selfishness, envy, jealousy, fear, to remain in our consciousness would render less clear the rays of light, or perhaps entirely prevent them from accomplishing their

purpose. To allow our thinking to be possessed with regret, self-condemnation, distrust, would likewise obscure the light, in proportion to their ascendancy. And to be without the oil of gladness, gratitude, and consecration would render us wholly fruitless workers. There is so much to be grateful for, so much to be glad for, so much need for happy consecration to right endeavor, that if our lamps are without this oil we are without excuse.

The true light, which is reflected in a joyful countenance, can come only from knowing God; and that knowing brings a sure sense of security and peace which must result in health and happiness and progress out of all wrong conditions into the true selfhood, both for one's self and for one's neighbor. Our opportunities to reflect light come daily and hourly; and the rays of love, joy, peace, kindness, patience, charity, will help all to be dwellers in that city of which it is written, "The glory of God did lighten it."

Christian Scientists are being taught by the Bible and by the works of their Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, how to become lights in a world of material thinking with its consequent strife, want, disease, and death. Through those teachings, not only are they learning to be not only helpful in lessening burdens and trouble, but they are gaining a demonstrable knowledge of how to remove these wrong conditions entirely. They are learning to reflect the light of the understanding of God that will heal the sick and destroy sin. In proportion to the correct application of the rules of Christian Science is its healing light being proved by its students. Mrs. Eddy's writings are all the more inspiring to students for the reason that not only did she record these teachings, but she herself lived a life that was truly a light in a world of darkness; she proved daily the real and lasting efficacy of her teachings by healing others of the beliefs of sickness, sorrow, and sin.

On page 367 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy has definitely stated the opportunity and the loving obligation of each Christian Scientist, in these words: "A Christian Scientist occupies the place at this period of which Jesus spoke to his disciples, when he said: 'Ye are the salt of the earth.' 'Ye are the light of the world. A city that is set on an hill cannot be hid.' Let us watch, work, and pray that this salt lose not its saltiness, and that this light be not hid, but radiate and glow into noontide glory."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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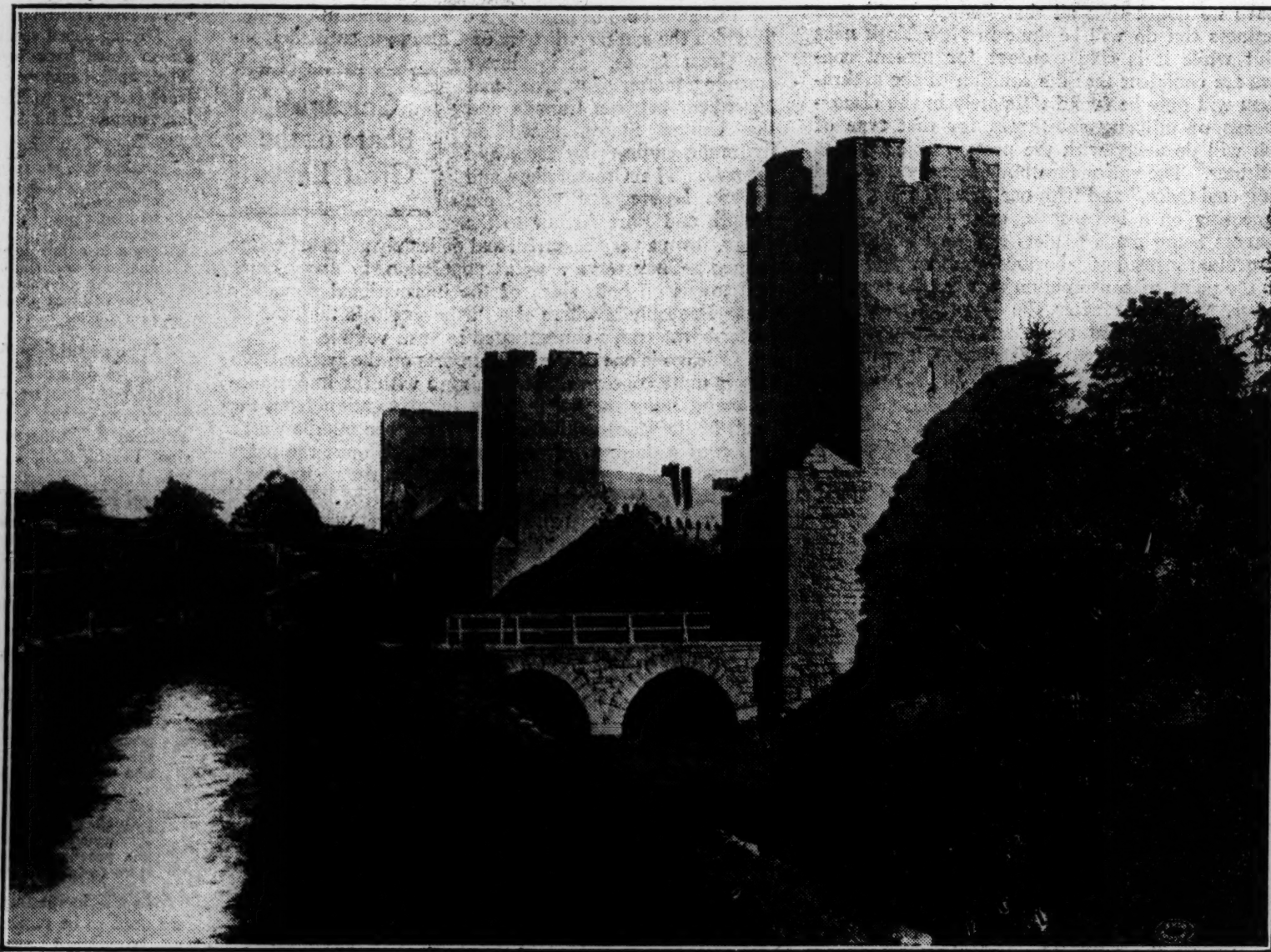
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1906 by MARY BAKER EDDY

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, by mail, \$4.00 per year, \$1.00 per month, \$4.50 per year, \$1.25 per month, 75 cents. Single copies 5 cents.

WILLIS J. ARBOTT, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

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Cost of remittance copies of The Christian Science Monitor is as follows:

North America Countries

Up to 16 pages..... 2 cents

Up to 24 pages..... 2 cents

Up to 32 pages..... 2 cents

Other Countries

Up to 16 pages..... 2 cents

Up to 24 pages..... 2 cents

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NEWS OFFICES

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WASHINGTON: 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.

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PACIFIC COAST: Room 200, 615 Market Street, San Francisco.

AUSTRALASIAN: L. C. A. Building, 60 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

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Advertising rates given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved. The Monitor is a member of the A. B. C. (Audit Bureau of Circulations).

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

PUBLISHERS OF

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,

DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,

LE HERAUD DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,

THE HERAUD DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

made. For the most part, they have forgotten. Often enough they can remember the time and place and some attendant circumstance, as Wordsworth explains so fully in the exhaustive notes which he made for his own poems, but concerning the actual method and processes of composition they can recall nothing. Coleridge lets us know that "Kubla Kahn" was composed in a deep sleep, but that is not telling us how it was composed. Wordsworth tells us that his "Lines Written Above Tintern Abbey" were begun "upon leaving Tintern, after crossing the Wye, and concluded just as I was entering Bristol in the evening, after a ramble of four or five days with my sister. Not a line of it was altered, and not any part of it written down until I reached Bristol." This statement reveals an interesting fact about the poet's habits of work, for it is no inconsiderable feat to compose nearly two hundred lines of blank verse while holding in memory those which have been made as one goes along, but it tells us nothing, after all, of the inner processes by which the poem was made. This is how it comes about that when a poet has fully phrased his whole thought in a poem, that poem is to him as though it had been made by another man.

But even though nothing can be certainly known about the inner processes of poetical composition, something may be surmised. However patiently the poet waits, in "a wise passiveness," for the voices to come to him out of the shadow, he must place himself in a receptive mood. How does he do this? Actual inquiry among living poets will show that what they are conscious of in the moments preceding composition is most of all a succession of rhythmic beats, not expressed in words but simply patterned measurements of time. These beats may swing into some sort of improvised tune, but this is not usual. It is as though a cage of rhythm were prepared for the words before they come. No subject or topic for the coming poem is present in thought, and at first there are no words. Then, out of nowhere, comes a line, perhaps a cluster of lines, possibly meaningless at first. These are set down, and then the poet waits for another flight of these singing birds out of the shadow. When he has been given two or three such he knows what his poem is to be about. By laborious connecting of a few such lines he may make a passable poem, but it will be good in proportion to the number that come without labor. In the best poems, no lines are manufactured; all are given.

Swallow Flights

My Devon swallows! I could watch them in their nest fairly at my ease; a gay little black head with chestnut-colored cheeks would appear over the lip, the round eyes look out on the sweet gulfs of air, the green waving trees, and lastly at the funny human face smiling so near. "Too deep, too far! Oh, I can't! I daren't!" the little thing would shriek and then dive

noise went on till all the young ones were slipping out by turns or together, like little swift fishes gliding upon the air.

Now, grown long-winged and strong, they go off for the whole of the day. But toward evening they still come back to the nest; what a diversion! They are really too big, yet they have to fit in somehow. They are nearly an hour over packing up, as a rule; darting continually off, as it were, in fits of laughter; and returning again to tumble in a raving heap. Nothing quiets them but the coming of the twilight. Before the first bat appears they are all in, and the nest is silent till dawn.

Each night they return I tell myself, "It is the last"; already we look forward to the drawing in of the day. The light will grow paler as the sun withdraws himself into the south. The swallows will grow more excited, the young ones flying on longer, stronger wings, as darts, as untiring as any. The old ones will be watching the signs and remembering the way. Each day they will be freshly aware of the mandate, as they see the pathway of the golden emperor wane upon the sky. They will have the impulse to follow his receding glories, shooting straight for the middle curve of the golden bow, high, high up.

We shall see them getting ready. They will sit and talk interminably in long rows. You can hear them. "When? when? when? Joy! Joy! Joy! Away! Where? Far, very far! Egypt, Africa. Follow the sun! Tomorrow! Tomorrow!"

And when tomorrow comes you may see them lift and go. Twenty false starts they will make before they are off. The flocks are waiting by companies together; now they whirl up and join together, then settle again. One more try, and they go! They rise and rise and then stream out on the sky in their arrow-shaped formation; the most great-hearted swallow of all darts out to the front and leads alone.

They will cross the seas, by way of France and by the Netherlands; they will reach and cross the Pyrenees, the Alps, the Apennines. Safe in the hollow behind the arrowheads travel this year's birds, upheld on the whirl of the hoisted wings. They disappear on the edge of the sky.

Ships in the Harbour

Like a flock of great blue cranes
Resting upon the water.
The ships assemble at morning, when
the grey light wakes in the east.

Wearily, no longer flying,
Over the hissing spindrift, through the
revelled clutching sea:
No longer over the tops of the waves
spinning along northward,
In a great irregular wedge before the
trade-wind far from land.

But drowsy, mournful, silent,
Yet under their bulged projecting
bows runs the silver foam
of the sunlight.

And rebelliously they shake out their
plumage of sails, wet and heavy
with the rain.

—John Gould Fletcher.

land, so fascinating: there are innumerable legends of trolls and sea creatures; traces of stone labyrinths, which point to sun-worship; memories from the Middle Ages when Visby was a proud city treating on equal terms with kings and emperors; a round dozen of exquisite churches where every form of ecclesiastical architecture save the late Gothic may be studied, and Hanse houses from the eleventh century when the merchants of Visby were rich and their wives spun with gold thread, while the very pigs ate from golden troughs and the churches were storehouses of precious stones.

Outside Visby every cliff and rock has its legend, and lavish Nature has provided as great a wealth of water and woods, meadows and fair valleys as would have satisfied a hundred islands.

We land from the deck of the steamer which has brought us across the sea from Stockholm, with a feeling that we have plunged straight into the middle of a fairy tale. From the quays the city walls, begun in the tenth century and strengthened in 1239 to a height of seventy feet and a width of ten feet, circle the town, some thirty-eight of their lofty towers still remaining, and the massive stone work of their foundations reminding one that they were not built for show but for real necessity. Formerly three great moats added strength to the defenses of Visby, but of these only traces remain, and fishermen dry their nets around the old Powder Tower, which in those days protected the great harbor from which the argosies set forth to bring back to the island the rich treasures of the East.

By her geographical position Visby was fated to be a link between the trade routes of the early Middle Ages, joining the Baltic countries to Russia and southward and eastward to Constantinople and the Black Sea towns. In still earlier days the Vikings set sail from Visby and their forays along the Baltic shores brought rich stores of gold and gems into the town. Visby was as essential to the Baltic littoral as was Rhodes or Sicily to the Mediterranean, and so important did this city of merchant princes become that by the twelfth century we find her concluding treaties with Henry the Third of England, the Emperor Lothar, and the dukes of Novgorod, and drawing up the first maritime code known to history.

Moreover, it was the trading convention which the merchants of Visby made with certain of their Baltic neighbors which was afterward the basis of the famous Hanse League, in which the merchants of Gotland always held a prominent place. Richer and richer grew these merchants; their gifts to the many churches then in building more and more magnificent; culminating in the two immense caruncles which completely filled the great rose windows of the Church of St. Nicholas. Of the Hanse houses which yet remain, one in the Strandgaten has gables decorated with corbeles dating from thirteen hundred, but the old apothecary's shop was built about eleven hundred, and the splendid House of Lillehorn

proud merchants ruled the trade routes and presided in the councils of the Hanseatic League, the highest powers in the city being wielded by two mayors, one from Gotland and one from Germany. But the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope turned the course of the trade routes away from Visby, and little by little the city sank from its high estate. Today the eleven churches which survive of the seventeen which Visby could number in its palmy days are lovely ivy-clad ruins.

The Orange Tree

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
I saw a little orange tree.
As lovely as a tree can be.

It rose up very straight and slim,
With smooth gray bark and spreading
limb,
And shining leafage, dark and cool,
Like grass reflected in a pool.

It seemed a most enchanting thing,
For golden globes were glimmering
Upon its shadowed branches, bent
With precious fruit, and sweet with
scent.

At first I spied but three or four,
And then I numbered near a score,
In my haste I had not seen,
Half hidden under glossy green.

I stretched my fingers high among
The leaves, and felt them where they
hung.
Those golden globes, so full and round,
Upheld above the dusty ground,
I did not pluck them, but I stood
And thought on something fine and
good.

On something that I cannot tell,
Of beauty and its miracle.

Oh, then I loved that little tree,
As gentle as a tree can be!

Margaret Ashmun.

Dorset's Poet

So likewise did William Barnes walk in simplicity through the wilderness of this world. Hardy, in a fine appreciation . . . writes of "an aged clergyman, quaintly attired in caped cloak, knee-breeches, and buckled shoes, with a leather satchel slung over his shoulders, and a stout staff in his hand. He seemed usually to prefer the middle of the street to the pavement, and to be thinking of matters which had nothing to do with the scene before him."

A statue of him in the parish church at Dorset, by whose clock he was wont to set his watch. His association with Dorset was chiefly with the county town, except for his youth in Blackmore Vale. He kept a memorable school at Dorchester, and retired at length to the vicarage of Winterborne Came, three miles south. Dorchester today, indeed, in its external form, owes much to him. He was one of the little band of its citizens who prevented the railway companies from destroying Maumbury Rings and Poundbury Camp. His zeal for the study of continuity with the past made him an original member of the Dorset Field Club, whose local antiquarian collections and investigations might be a model to all English counties.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1923

EDITORIALS

It is not easy for a public man or a newspaper, or, for that matter, for the individual citizen, to express an entirely temperate and unbiased opinion upon the situation existing in the anthracite coal industry in the United States. To the general public this annual quarrel between the operators and miners, with the threat or an actual calling of a strike, the resultant scarcity of hard coal, and the increase in its price which results in either case, is a recurrent nightmare. Industry and private comfort alike encounter every year this threat to their peaceful continuance. Up to the present time official methods of averting this yearly catastrophe have been futile. A careful student, writing for *The Christian Science Monitor* at the time of the last struggle, referred to the conditions in the coal industry as "anarchic." The expression is none too strong. Until governments learn how to deal with anarchism they will not be able to grapple effectively with the struggle over the control of the coal which man did not put into the earth, but for the extraction of which he levies a burdensome tax upon those to whom it should justly belong.

It seems inevitable that the conference at Atlantic City between the miners and the operators over the wage scale for next year is about to fail. The Federal Coal Commission recognizes the impending failure by announcing that it is preparing to fix the responsibility for it. Fixing the responsibility will be but a sorry remedy to present to the people who will have in the coming winter the choice between going cold, paying extortionate rates for anthracite, or seeing the community in which they live enveloped in the pall of smoke that proceeds from a general use of bituminous coal. The President himself seems to anticipate nothing more than a failure of the parties in controversy to agree, for he has called a meeting of the governors of interested states, in New York next week, for the purpose of seeking a remedy. It is greatly to be hoped that out of this conference something more may come than the suggestion that the Nation use bituminous coal, or that citizens spend several hundred dollars each for the purpose of equipping their coal-burning furnaces for the consumption of oil—thereby delivering themselves over into the control of another monopoly.

The *Monitor* would not underestimate in the slightest degree the measure of right to be found in the position taken by each of the parties to the coal controversy, nor the difficulties which confront any disinterested third party, official or otherwise, desiring to compose these differences in accordance with exact justice. Among our contemporaries there is an evident inclination to denounce Mr. Lewis, the head of the United Mine Workers, for a certain autocratic attitude and a violence of language. Perhaps the criticism is well founded. A man who has fought his way to the head of the miners' organization, and has himself handled pick and drill underground, is not as a rule well equipped with the smoother phrases of diplomacy.

There is an inclination to condemn the miners because they refuse to submit their case to arbitration. This criticism may have in it more of justice, though it is plain that the strategy of the situation leads the operators to harp upon the unwillingness of the miners to arbitrate in order to divert attention from their own insistence upon the rate of wages upon which they have determined. According to the Coal Commission, that rate varies from \$1500 to \$2000 a year. That is based upon the wages enforced by President Wilson's commission in 1920, and was a gain of 50 per cent a ton for each ton mined over the wages which prevailed in 1913. But according to accepted statistics, the purchasing power of a dollar today as against that in 1913 is 65 cents. So estimated, the wages of the miners do not seem exactly to offer assurance of comfort for a family and any saving against the "rainy day."

The operators insist that any increase in this wage would necessitate an increase in the price of anthracite, and they claim that the public would never stand for such an increase. The long-suffering public usually stands for what is forced upon it. But the report of the Coal Commission, which stated the wage of miners at the figures above quoted, also showed enormous increase in the net earnings of the coal companies since 1913, with no commensurate increase in production. Apparently, therefore, the old question as to the comparative sanctity of dividends and the worth of human labor is the one on which the conference is deadlocked. One phase of the controversy, insistence upon which by the miners has antagonized public sentiment wherever this factor is understood, is their insistence on what is called the "check-off." This is the demand of the union leaders that from the pay envelope of every miner shall be deducted the amount of the union dues and assessments. Under it no man can be employed by an operator who is not a union member or without having his wages docked for his obligations to the union. This, it seems to us, is an intolerable demand. We question its legality, but believe that even should its technical correspondence with legal requirements be affirmed, it is a distinct violation of every fundamental doctrine of liberty, and creates a discrimination against labor which would hold itself free from union control that cannot be defended. The miners, of course, offer as a defense to this "check-off" that employing corporations deduct house rent and bills at the company's store, where such are maintained, from the pay envelope. But the parallel does not appear to be exact, and in any event the company's store is an abuse which many states have undertaken to destroy by legislation.

The program, therefore, which will be presented to the governors at their conference, next week, is one that may well test the greatest human capacity for composing

seemingly irreconcilable elements. It is not made easier by the fact that the commodity affected exists in only one state in the Union. The governors, other than Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, can have nothing to say as to production, and are interested only in consumption. The federal Government has authority only as the commodity involved is the subject of interstate commerce, and Governor Pinchot, radical and devoted to the public welfare as he is, finds his hands tied by legislative enactments forced through the lawmaking body of the State of Pennsylvania a number of years ago by the power of the miners' unions.

We have no doubt that all that human intelligence and earnestness can do will be done in New York next week. But while it is cold comfort for present consumers, we are confident that the solution of the anthracite problem will only be found ultimately in the discovery of means of utilizing substitutes for that type of coal which will do away with the present objections to such substitutes. The various methods recently described as "burning coal twice," and with one of which Mr. Ford is experimenting on a large scale, offer some promise. The endeavors being made to devise a way of burning coal underground instead of laboriously mining and shipping it to the point of consumption may yet be crowned with success. Probably after the lapse of years the monopolistic owners of anthracite and the monopolistic controllers of labor engaged in extracting it will find that they have destroyed their industry. In the meantime the public suffers.

News from Germany indicates the purpose of the Stresemann Administration to take strong, even dictatorial, measures for the stabilizing of the currency and the maintenance of order. For the moment it appears that distinctly domestic concerns are to be given precedence over the wrangle with France in the Ruhr.

Time for World-Wide Co-operation

Doubtless that is properly the immediate duty of the German Government. But Berlin, and its new ruler, are so much the center of interest today that the world hopes he may prove a man of vision, one who will at least strive wisely to enlighten those millions whom he is to lead. It is the belief of some who know Germany that there is soil—soil which will bear abundant fruit if it is but cultivated wisely—in which to sow the seeds of international comity and international co-operation.

Facts are facts; but when facts are concealed, anything is liable to be accepted in their place. During the war, and since, no one nation has been wholly right—all have made mistakes. Some, however, have erred more than others. Those nations which have erred least, whose motives are highest and best, are surely in a position now to take a leading part in righting the ship of European politics, which at present shows a list to an almost dangerous degree.

The moment has perhaps passed for discussing in detail the pros and cons of the Ruhr occupation and what brought it about. The cry of Germany that it "cannot pay" its just debts has been heard too often. The reason why it may perhaps be more or less true at the present moment is, however, not frequently given in language too clearly defined. As Browning wrote in "Alb Vogler," "tis we musicians know," so certain financial groups might say today "tis we financiers know."

The onlooker who wants to see more of the game asks, "Where are Germany's millions?" "How, and at whose instigation have they left the country, as is being so often stated?" The answer is there, and certain citizens of the German Reich must be in a position to supply it. Suppose the disappearance of Germany's millions is due to methods not wholly "straight"; suppose more erroneous methods to avoid paying just debts have been resorted to than most people know anything about. What good, at this moment, to "rake them out"? Truth has a habit of coming to the surface. History will, in due course, reveal irrefutable facts. Of that there is no doubt whatever.

The question at this critical moment in the history of the world is: "What is the remedy, and how is it to be applied?" France may be said to be in possession of the Ruhr. Great Britain, some say, is in strong opposition to France's attitude, through fear of the unemployment problem at home. Some people in Great Britain have never quite agreed with France's action, which has been summed up in these words: "France is doing the right thing in the wrong way."

Let us be willing to attribute to Great Britain higher motives than merely a desire to ease a local problem, even though it is so serious a one as unemployment. Nevertheless, on the question of the Ruhr, an impassable gulf seems to be fixed between the policy which Stanley Baldwin advocates and that for which M. Poincaré stands sponsor.

It is well known that "unity is strength," and it is equally true that the better the motive, the higher the aims, the greater the strength. The United States and Great Britain are one—one in origin, parentage, language and customs. Let that oneness be more clearly expressed politically. The motives of both great English-speaking countries are the noblest. Statesmen, and even lesser lights, on both shores of the Atlantic have emphasized this patent fact. They have even said that, as soon as the two countries stand openly side by side, the peace of the world will be assured. In Great Britain, as in the United States, the fact is frequently emphasized that the complete political co-operation of these two countries will do more to awaken international co-operation and lessen international distrust than any other political combination could accomplish.

Americans are continually expressing the fervent desire that the intelligent co-operation of their Nation in world affairs may be no longer delayed. Whether the majority recognize it or not, the stabilization of the politics, finance, and commerce of the world depends upon exactly this active co-operation. What could with-

stand it? The American doughboys landed in France at a critical moment, were brigaded with the British troops, and helped to "win the war." One who may have been a father of one of those doughboys said, recently, during an interesting conversation on international politics: "It seems to me the real war is just about beginning." The answer given was that just as the United States helped to win the great military struggle, so it can, and eventually will, throw its full weight into the scale of justice, and help win that "real war" which "is just about beginning."

There should be no dispute over the amount of water to which the sanitary district of Chicago is entitled from the Great Lakes. It is almost entirely a matter of international agreement between Canada and the United States, based on hydraulic engineering facts and records. The Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River, from Duluth and Port Arthur to the ocean, form a very beautiful and delicately adjusted water system. They serve a great population, in many cities and towns on both sides of the international boundary line. Probably nowhere else in the world is the flow of water-borne traffic concentrated in such volume.

Chicago's Share of the Great Lakes

Chicago is one of the largest ports on the system. No city is more concerned than Chicago with the importance of maintaining the water levels for navigation from the head of the lakes to the ocean. When the middle west's vision of a deep waterway is realized, to open the paths of commerce for ocean liners through to the upper lakes, any attempt to divert water from the great inland system's natural course will be as keenly scrutinized in Chicago as it is in ports like Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Toronto, and Montreal.

Under present conditions, an excessive diversion of water from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River would tend to lower the water levels in ports and canals east of Sault Ste. Marie that depend upon the Great Lakes system. Some engineers assert that it would cause the level to fall even in Montreal harbor, where millions of dollars have been spent in recent years to deepen the port for ocean liners. The annual run-off from the lakes to the ocean has been measured. During the spring floods, more water flows down than is needed, either for power development or navigation. But by the time autumn arrives the flow is reduced considerably, sometimes to barely sufficient to maintain the canal locks at the required depth for lake navigation.

It is stated that the Chicago sanitary district is prepared to construct regulating works, one in the Niagara River below Buffalo, and another at the Galops rapids in the St. Lawrence River below Ogdensburg. Perhaps the sanitary district's hydraulic engineers would be able to satisfy the port of Montreal that this proposed regulating scheme, to allow an increased diversion at Chicago, would not decrease the flow of water through Montreal harbor. But it is obviously a question for international agreement. Happily, too, there is a splendid tribunal in existence—the International Joint Commission, composed of United States and Canadian citizens—with more than ten years of experience in dealing with just such questions. Chicago's share of the Great Lakes, and how the sanitary district is to secure more, if desirable, can be equitably determined by the International Joint Commission.

Editorial Notes

If it was a demonstrated fact that so-called health campaigns really do improve the well-being of the communities in which they are conducted, the proposed awarding of prizes by the American Public Health Association to the city of 100,000 or more population which showed the most nearly adequate community health service by January, 1924, and the most progress thereafter, would be everywhere wholeheartedly approved. It is quite generally recognized, however, that there are two views on this question, to put it very mildly, for many believe that such drives actually do far more harm than good. The constant harping upon health measures and hygienic procedures, in their opinion, results in the production of the very conditions which they are designed to combat. From this standpoint—and in any matter such as this, one individual's opinion is entitled to as much consideration as another's—certainly no plan involving the expenditure of large sums of money for questionable purposes should be allowed to carry without the fullest public discussion.

DENVER, COLO., is to be congratulated on the way in which it is dealing with violators of the liquor law. A recent Associated Press report, under date of Aug. 1, read as follows:

Mrs. Katherine O'Conner, a Denver society woman, pleaded guilty in the United States District Court here this afternoon to the illegal possession of liquor and illegal transportation, a fine of \$400 being paid by her attorney. Earlier in the day John R. Walsh had entered a plea of guilty of illegal possession of liquor and conspiracy to violate the liquor law, and was fined \$500. Last week Father Grace was sentenced to two years in Leavenworth for forging liquor permits.

The attention of a number of other cities is respectfully called to this praiseworthy example.

DOUBTLESS there are other papers with sentiments like those of the Morgan County Democrat of McConnelville, O., but without equal courage to express them. In commenting on the *Monitor's* analysis of the space devoted by the press of the country to a prize fight in comparison with the San Francisco educational conferences, it said:

This paper has never played up the sensational and has managed to exist without it. If it ever comes to the place when it cannot follow such a policy, we'll quit the business.

Internationalism and Agriculture

By V. M. PARKER

I.—WHY WORLD AGRICULTURE?

THE conscience of America which finally responded to the World War is at last being awakened to a responsibility for World Peace. There is an increasing recognition of the necessity for some kind of co-operation between nations. If world peace is essential to the well-being of the United States, then are not world politics our concern? Scores of voices are demanding that the American people acquaint themselves with world facts and related responsibilities.

Distinguished speakers at Williamstown have urged America to come back into the council chamber of the nations. Their appeal may be summed up in the words of Philip Henry Kerr (secretary to Mr. Lloyd George at Versailles), who said last summer in his lecture on "Prevention of War":

The most serious blow that the United States dealt to Europe was the withdrawal of its presence and counsel from the consideration of post-war problems, for national reasons of its own. . . . Harmony and lasting peace will not come into sight until the civilized powers accept the general good of mankind as their standard of international conduct, and begin to adjust commercial questions, shipping questions, oil and raw material questions, not as a competition between them for advantage of power, but from the standpoint of what will best promote the peace and prosperity of humanity as a whole.

Whoever thinks this is an easy task let him begin in good earnest to discuss it as the Institute at Williamstown is doing in the open conference on "Problems of Raw Materials and Foodstuffs in the Commercial Policies of Nations," led by William S. Culbertson, vice-chairman of the Tariff Commission, Washington, D. C. This discussion, carried on by men who know the facts and those who want to learn them, is a hopeful step toward the formation of an effective international public opinion on these fundamental world questions.

This brings us to the particular brand of internationalism which it is our purpose at this moment to discuss—Internationalism and Agriculture. The following answer to the question of our title is found in an editorial in the journal, *World Agriculture* [Vol. 1, No. 2, p. 8]:

Because agriculture is the indispensable foundation of individual and national existence and because three-fourths of the world's population are engaged in it and in the industries directly dependent upon it, no subject has greater importance in the establishment and maintenance of world peace. Competition for control of the means of subsistence, the ruling motive of the past, reached its inevitable culmination in the Great War, with incalculable destruction of the very things contended for. Co-operation in the use of the earth's resources is the alternative for this destructive competition, and until the peoples of the world realize this and set themselves resolutely to the task of bringing about actual and practical co-operation, chaos and a return to savagery stare us in the face.

In the increasing demand for co-operation among nations, we need to be reminded of the fact that there has existed for nearly eighteen years a League of Nations on the basis of agriculture and that the man responsible for this was an American citizen, a merchant and farmer of California—David Lubin. We have a timely reminder of this fact in the recent life of Lubin. Signora Agresti's extremely wide experience with world affairs in their relation to agriculture as well as her connection with the International Institute at Rome as secretary for fourteen years to David Lubin, make her consideration of present problems in world organization from an agricultural basis most valuable. She has exerted her influence in the United States to link more effectively its Government and its agricultural organizations to the Institute at Rome. At a meeting for this purpose held on June 25 in the office of Secretary Wallace at Washington, Mrs. Charlotte B. Ware of Boston (who has forwarded this work in the United States since Signora Agresti's return to Rome) was made secretary of a committee of five, of which Dr. A. W. Gilbert, Commissioner of Agriculture for Massachusetts, is chairman. These efforts to forward the work of the institute founded by an American citizen should be followed and aided, not only by American farmers, but by all who are convinced of the present need for practical international co-operation.

To show the inter-relationship of agriculture with the basic interests of society, David Lubin used the argument of the economic tripod: "He was fond," says Signora Agresti, "of illustrating this by placing his three fingers on the table. 'These two front fingers,' he said, 'represent city industry and city finance, the third finger behind these represents the farm. When these two front fingers grow strong, as they do by combination, they bear back heavily on the third, and as this third finger all alone grows proportionately weaker it cannot uphold the extra pressure. What happens? All three go down, and with them the superstructure of society.' David Lubin foresaw some such economic crash unless the condition of the agriculturist was proportionately strengthened and bettered. His plea before the King of Italy was not a sentimental plea for the farmer as a class—but a plea for all classes."

Since the price of the staples of agriculture is a world price, determined by world conditions, there should be a world organization of the agricultural interests as well as of the interests of commerce, finance, and labor. So Lubin believed. The manner in which he convinced a king of this, so that Victor Emmanuel of Italy sponsored the founding of the International Institute of Agriculture in 1905, is too vividly told in Signora Agresti's book for us to devalue it by retelling here.

The purpose of this institute was to render impossible the harmful price fluctuations in staple food crops due to rumor or willful misrepresentations. This could only be accomplished by the concerted action of all the nations concerned. Crop-reporting in the United States had reached a high degree of efficiency; but in other large exporting countries (as in Russia when it entered the institute) there was no data upon which to base accurate reports. It took a special visit to the Russian authorities in Petrograd on the part of Lubin to remedy this. The inertia, prejudice and suspicion which balked Lubin's efforts remind us of the difficulties that face the effective development of internationalism today. Moreover, his ideal for the institute at Rome was not merely a crop-reporting organ or world bureau of research. The International Institute of Agriculture has a permanent committee, with "permanent delegates" from each adhering country to keep it in direct touch with their governments at home. It has also an assembly, meeting at stated intervals, to act as the means of keeping the permanent committee in contact with the "living agricultural forces of each country, provided"—here came the rub—"provided the farmers of the world woke up to the importance of the institute and brought the necessary pressure to bear on their home governments." On the realization of this latter half of David Lubin's idea hang the hopes of future enlargement of world influence for the International Institute at Rome.